

Yahya Khan raises political ban

Karachi, October 10

President Yahya Khan of Pakistan this weekend lifted the ban on political activity imposed at the time of the East Pakistan uprising last March, and promulgated new rules allowing parties and individuals to engage in politics within certain clearly defined limits.

Under the revised regulations Pakistanis are prohibited from expressing views "prejudicial to the ideology or integrity of Pakistan" or conflicting with the legal framework, and from entering schools, colleges, newspaper offices and presses. Party propaganda must not "transgress the limits of decent and fair criticism of any other political party or its members," not obstruct the "holding of bye-elections to the National or Provincial Assemblies." Violations incur a maximum penalty of three years' detention.

The new order does not remove the ban on the Awami League, the party which was declared illegal on March 26 after winning an overwhelming victory in East Pakistan in the December 1970 elections. The Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, is now in trial in the Western province on a charge of "waging war against Pakistan."

President Yahya's decision comes nine weeks before polling begins in East Pakistan in a

series of elections to fill the 78 National Assembly seats made vacant by the disqualification of League members. The election commission has announced that polling for the seats will be spread over the 12 days up to December 23. Examination of a detailed list of constituencies involved shows that the Dacca seat won by Sheikh Mujib is not among the seats declared vacant. The neighbouring seat held by the Sheikh's constitutional expert, Dr Kamal Hossain, is also missing from the list. Dr Hossain, too, is in custody.

In Rome, the Pope and Bishops attending the international synod yesterday joined in fasting and prayers for the people of East Pakistan and the millions of refugees who have fled into India. Bishops celebrated special masses in churches throughout Rome at which there were collections for the refugees.

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, sent the Pope a message of gratitude for the setting yesterday aside for the needs of refugees. In a letter to the Pope's Secretary of State, Cardinal Villot, he said the Pope's action was of "incalculable importance."

At Simla, in Northern India, the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Gandhi, called yesterday for an urgent solution of the civil war

From Mao with love —£60M

Peking, October 10

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrived in Shanghai today with the Chinese Prime Minister, Chou En-lai, continuing a State visit to China which has produced clear evidence of growing warmer relations between the two countries.

Diplomatic sources said it was likely that the two leaders would continue their discussions on further technical cooperation between the two countries and on African matters in general.

The main feature of agreements signed in Peking last night was a long-term loan of \$35 millions to be used in the agricultural development of Ethiopia. The loan was reported here to be virtually interest-free.

The Emperor said last night at an Ethiopian banquet in honour of the Chinese leaders that the agreements had paved the way for much greater co-operation between the two countries. Some diplomats estimated that the total aid in terms of grants and loans could total as much as \$80 millions, spread over 20 years.

Meanwhile the "New York Times" reported today that Lin Piao, the Chinese Defence Minister and Mao Tse-tun's apparent successor, is seriously ill—Renter and UPI.

Press hits out at Vorster

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, October 10

South African newspapers strongly criticised Mr Vorster today for his statement last week which created the impression that South African police had pursued African guerrillas into Zambia. The newspapers pointed out that (in spite of Mr Vorster's allegation of misreporting) almost the entire South African press and radio had interpreted his statement as meaning that the border had been crossed.

The mass circulation "Sunday Times" (Johannesburg) said Mr Vorster's "blunder" had caused serious repercussions at the United Nations, where South African denials that the border had been crossed were rejected by Zambia.

South Africa's Foreign Minister, Dr Muller, has postponed his departure from New York to handle the situation.

Dealing with Mr Vorster's complaint that the South African press were to blame for misconstruing his words, and that he would act against them if they failed to reach agreement with him when he met them in Pretoria on October 20, the "Sunday Times" said:

"The Prime Minister now tells us he did not say anything of the kind (about crossing the border), but even this explanation does not get him off the

hook. All it proves is that, in addition to being an irresponsible sensation-monger he is also incompetent.

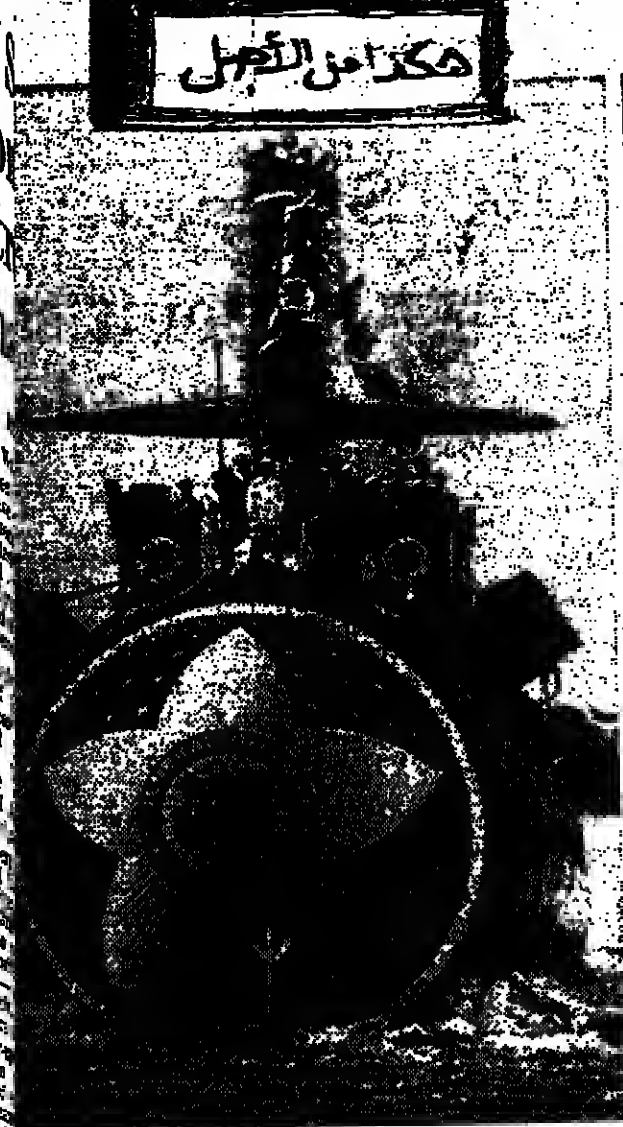
"There is not the slightest doubt that Mr Vorster was correctly reported. In the light of these events, for the Prime Minister now to vamp up a so-called press 'crisis' is a typical piece of Vorsterian audacity. In short, having bungled affairs thoroughly by irresponsible talk about the hot pursuit of terrorists across the frontier, Mr Vorster is now in hot pursuit of the press."

The "Sunday Express" (Johannesburg), in an editorial "Only himself to blame," said, "The last thing South Africa can afford at present is that the hot pursuit issue should be turned into a hot potato at the United Nations." Mr Vorster had turned attention away from himself by attacking the newspapers "in typical Vorsterian fashion."

The "Sunday Tribune" (Durban), addressing itself to Mr Vorster, said, "You are now trying to thrust the blame for your own ill-considered, poorly worded statement, on to newspapers of widely differing views. You are hinting at new press controls. ... In fact, Mr Vorster, you are up to your old tricks again."

Death sentence on Turks

Deniz Gezmiş of the Turkish Liberation Army and 17 of his companions have a week in which to appeal against death sentences passed on them on Saturday by an Ankara military court. They were convicted of crimes ranging from kidnapping American servicemen to attempting to overthrow the State by force.



Latest American nuclear attack submarine, Batfish, held at Groton, Connecticut, on Saturday. Displacing 200 tons, she will carry 12 officers and 95 men

id teams under suspicion

By MICHAEL ELMER

as the kidnapping of European States, especially Federal Germany. This phenomenon is now coinciding with the growth of radical feeling inside the German organisation. Statements like the following (from the Wachtersbach Programme quoted in "Der Spiegel" (No. 43), that "no genuine progress can be achieved as long as present ownership and profit relations remain" and the pronouncement of the four sacked volunteers from America, in Brazil, that "the despotic wishes which serve American imperialism has aroused the just revolutionary hatred of the people and quickened their readiness to fight for freedom," have already scared West German Opposition politicians.

Besides the CDU, the Springer press has weighed in, sarcastically labelling DED volunteers as "pinko mission-aries." According to "Spiegel" there has also been criticism from Government politicians, one of whom is quoted as commenting that Herr Eppler, the West German Minister for Economic Cooperation with responsibility for the DED, was going the right way about fostering an "ugly German" image throughout the Third World.

As yet there have been no expulsions of German volunteers by Latin American governments, but if the DED were to avoid the fate suffered by the Peace Corps in Bolivia earlier this year it will have to maintain a very low profile. Indeed, volunteers in the two southern departments of Santa Cruz and Tarija have not been particularly tightlipped of late, and the Banzer regime's "taking out," as an American observer described it, of about a hundred journalists in the past month shows little patience with critics. It has also been rumoured that Banzer would welcome an opportunity to scotch accusations of partiality towards Germans levelled at him because of his ancestry.

Cardinal upsets Vienna

Vienna, October 10
The Austrian Government and Roman Catholic Churches in Austria and Hungary were to be upset today by Cardinal Mindszenty's plans to live in Vienna. Government sources said that his presence could harm relations with Hungary.

The cardinal, who is 79, left Budapest last month after 15 years of asylum in the United States Embassy there and went to the Vatican, but Church sources said he wanted to live at his life at the Pannoneum, Vienna home for Hungarian priests and theology students.

The Pannoneum, next door to the US Embassy, was founded in 1923 by Archbishop Pannoneum of Esztergom, one of Mindszenty's predecessors.

The cardinal remains Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate of Hungary. The terms of his departure — worked out between the Vatican and the Hungarian Government — forbade him to return to Hungary and the Vatican promised that he would not speak out on political matters.

Tourists 'spy' on army

Belgrade, October 10

The officer in charge of security at the recent Yugoslav Army exercises said today that foreign agents were busy collecting intelligence information in the area of the manoeuvres.

The manoeuvres in North-western Yugoslavia lasted a week and ended yesterday with a rally and a military parade in Karlovac, 30 miles south-west of Zagreb.

The security officer, Major-General Stjepan Domenkusic, told the Belgrade newspaper "Politika Ekspres" in an interview today that security forces were faced with "a sudden surge of holiday-makers" at the fringes of the manoeuvre area which he said were normally unattractive for tourism. The "tourists" included scores of members of foreign armies and intelligence services.

Seven foreigners were removed from the area and legal proceedings have been instituted against two foreigners, he added. Their nationalities were not disclosed.

Heads of foreign military missions accredited in Belgrade were invited to watch the exercises together with President Tito and other Yugoslav leaders.

General Domenkusic said foreign agents were particularly keen to identify the country which was presumed by Yugoslav military planners to be the aggressor for the purpose of the manoeuvres. — Reuters.

Barclays Bank DCO changes its name to Barclays Bank International Limited

Following an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of Barclays Bank DCO it has been resolved that the name of the bank shall be changed to Barclays Bank International Limited with effect from 1st October 1971.

Our new name reflects the continuing expansion of our business; all services to customers remain unaltered. The only change at this stage is our name, now Barclays Bank International.



Spain's wage claim which will add £1 to ton of coal will be rejected by NCB

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

The National Coal Board will tomorrow reject a £120 million wage claim by the Union of Mineworkers which would add £1 a ton to the price of coal.

The general expectation is that this will be the first step towards a nationwide pit strike. The NCB is expected to offer little more than 7 per cent increase in wages, and is likely to use the threat of a strike to force workers to accept a 5 per cent increase in wages.

The NCB hopes to reduce the miners' demand by concentrating the money it can

afford to pay on those groups with the strongest claim.

But the union is making very militant noises, and in preparation for this year's pay demand, altered its rules to allow a majority of 55 per cent—instead of 66 per cent—to authorise a strike.

The miners want a rise of £8 a week for surface workers, bringing their minimum rate to £26, and a £9 a week increase for underground workers, giving them £28. They also want a new National Power Loading agreement giving a minimum of £35 instead of the present £30.

The industry recorded a £26 million loss in 1969-70, and a £500,000 profit in 1970-71.

'Guinea pig' patients denial

By our own Correspondent

Two London hospitals yesterday denied an allegation by a Harley Street doctor that medical experiments were being carried out on patients.

The hospitals—the Hammer-smith Hospital and the Royal Free—were described by Dr Maurice Pappworth as "the two worst offenders." He said in a radio interview that patients there who were dying of cancer had been used for experimental work on liver disorders.

A spokesman for the Hammer-smith Hospital said there had been no experiments of any kind on patients "for at least 10 years." There was no question of experimenting with cancer patients, except in the limited sense of trying treatments which were expected to help them.

The Royal Free Hospital said last night: "Dr Pappworth's allegations are completely without foundation, and no such experiments are carried out at the Royal Free Hospital."

Dr Pappworth made the allegations during the BBC programme, "The World this Weekend" in which he discussed experiments in the United States. In these, terminal cancer patients had been given massive radiation doses to discover how much radiation a soldier could take on the battlefield.

"It is significant," he said, "that most of these patients were 'charity' patients and destitute. They were probably of low social class and of poor intelligence and, therefore, would not be aware of what was being done to them."

"But this is true also of Britain. Experiments on patients are never done in the private sector. They are done entirely on National Health Service patients."

Experiment were carried out mostly in Britain's teaching hospitals, he said. For instance, at Hammersmith Hospital and the Royal Free Hospital, patients dying of cancer had often been used for experimental work on liver disorders. The experiments "could not possibly have helped," he said.

Asked why he thought there was no outcry, he said this was because the "medical establishment"—for example, the General Medical Council and the Royal College of Physicians—had not spoken out.

"They have privately agreed that this work goes on and is objectionable, but they have not had the courage to speak out loud and complain and to inform the Minister that these despicable experiments do go on."

Asked if an experiment could be considered legitimate if it helped society and did not harm the patient—and this was where the doctor's judgment came in—he said: "What if you are dealing with a doctor who has no conscience? Any claim to act for the good of society should be regarded always with extreme distaste and even alarm."

Neither Lord Rosenheim, president of the Royal College of Physicians, nor Lord Cohen of Birkenhead, president of the General Medical Council, was available for comment.

Road sign accused 'hidden'

Three members of the Welsh Language Society, who failed to appear at Carmarthen Assize Court on Friday charged with defacing road signs, were arrested on Saturday at Aberystwyth.

Derwyn Thomas (19) of Llan-ganog; Eric Owen (22) of Caerarfon; and Alwyn Griffiths (20) of Pwllheli, will appear at Carmarthen Assizes today.

The men were to have appeared before Mr Justice Croom-Johnson, but instead a letter in Welsh was handed in. The writers said later the three men were being held and hidden away. They would not be produced until the case was heard in Welsh instead of English.

Children miss 'Growing-up'

IT WAS mostly grown-ups who saw the first public screening for schoolchildren of the controversial sex film, "Growing Up," in London yesterday. A number of teachers had promised to bring whole classes but when the film was shown at the Conway Hall, only about 45 of the 300-strong audience were under 18.

"It looks as though the response to the film has failed," said Dr Martin Cole, who made the film. "We had promises from a number of teachers to bring whole

classes, but I suspect head-masters have brought pressure to bear. We were expecting about half the audience to be school-children."

A party of nine 15-year-old girls from Walthamstow High School, accompanied by two young teachers, said they had their parents' and head-master's permission to come.

One of the girls, Jackie Bingham, who lives in Walthamstow, said afterwards: "It was interesting, but we didn't learn anything. I think it is harmless and there is nothing wrong with it." The

film was followed by a discussion. The sponsors of the show, the South Place Ethical Society, ordered that unaccompanied children under 18 would not be allowed in, after a letter to Dr Cole from the Director of Public Prosecutions. This warned that a decision not to institute proceedings would have to be reconsidered if the film were shown to schoolchildren.

Outside the hall a group of about 20—including a London Baptist minister and the Dowager Lady Birdwood—waved placards in protest.

Dr Cole, a genetics lecturer at Aston University, Birmingham, who was greeted with loud applause, said in a brief introduction that the film attempted to provide facts "perhaps on too high a level for some children." The film had failed because it had tried to change social attitudes at the same time as educate, he said.

A succession of films for each sexual stage was needed. A film about homosexuality had been planned, "but even a short film would cost at least £5,000 and we haven't got that kind of money."

Shipbuilders 'offered to help save Upper Clyde'

Shipbuilders had offered to help to save Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, and had told the Government of their willingness to do this soon after the present crisis became known, Sir John Hunter, chairman of the Swan Hunter group, said last night.

Speaking on the Tyne-Tees television programme, "Challenge," Sir John said that it was totally inaccurate to suggest that shipbuilders had wanted to see the end of UCS because of the extent of Government investment in it.

"When UCS went bankrupt I went along with representatives of the industry to see Mr Davies," he said. "We offered to help in any way we could, as individuals and as an industry, and to second good management from other firms to help them to rescue the firm."

Speaking in the same programme, Mr Ken Douglas, former managing director of UCS, said that Mr Nicholas Ridley, the compiler of the controversial report on UCS, had talked to the UCS management for only an hour before writing his report.

Sir John Hunter was replying to a statement made earlier in the programme by Mr Dan McGarvey, president of the Shipbuilders' Society, who had alleged that Sir John and other shipbuilders did not want UCS to be a success because the company was 48 per cent Government-owned.

Mr McGarvey also alleged that the Government was paying off its supporters in the shipbuilding industry by its decision to close Upper Clyde.

Mr Douglas, who is now

deputy chairman of the new company, Govan Shipbuilders, said that in 1968-9 the Labour Government had had the strongest case for abandoning UCS, but by this year the company had begun to recover.

He said that, in 1968, UCS lost £2.5 million, and £12.1 million in 1969, but in 1970 this loss had been cut to £4 million, and losses so far this year were only £3 million.

"The problem was really one of an unbalanced financial base," he said. "It was a cash flow problem rather than a profitability projection problem, and we ran out of time."

Mr Douglas was formerly managing director of Austin and Pickersill, the North-east shipbuilders who have had so much success with their standard design ships, the SD-14.

Missing girl given car lift

A MAN has told the police that he gave a lift to Ann Bellenger, the Durham University student, aged 20, who disappeared in the West Country in July.

Detective Superintendent Eric Faudie, who is leading the search for Miss Bellenger, said yesterday that the man, who lives in the Midlands, came forward after press publicity.

He told the police that, while travelling on holiday to Cornwall on July 26, he picked up a girl hitch-hiker near Okehampton, on the main A30 road. He gave her a lift to Lanivet, near Bodmin.

"The man saw her picture in the press and considered the girl he gave a lift to was Ann," he said.

School's fair query

NOTTINGHAM education authority has ordered an inquiry into how a girl, aged 13, was able to join a group of strippers at a Goose Fair sideshow.

The chairman, Councillor Oliver Barnett, a retired headmaster and a former president of the National Union of Teachers, said last night: "We take very strong exception to any exploitation of youngsters by showmen. In any case, it is illegal to exploit them in this way. The inquiry would be held at the girl's school today."

Her friends—boys and girls—saw the strippers posing in G-strings, a Dance of the Seven Veils, and a series of "artistic poses."

Crowds were attracted to the "Roaring Twenties" sideshow by a barker's cries of: "This is the show that makes the young ambitious" and, "Don't come in if you are narrow-minded."

A friend of the girl's family denied yesterday that the girl had been playing truant. "She was sent home from school last Wednesday because she was unwell. She went to the first night of the fair on Thursday and appeared in costume on the platform outside the strip show, with the barker and the other girls from the show. But inside the show she didn't do any stripping herself: this was done by the other girls."

When the girl's mother had learned about it late on Thursday night, she had banned her daughter from returning to the fairground, the friend said.

Tory candidate for new seat

Mr Walter Gilbey, aged 35, a member of the distilling family, has been selected as prospective Parliamentary candidate for the Conservative Party for the new Ealing-Southall constituency.

Mr Gilbey is a member of Berkshire County Council. His Labour opponent will be Mr Sydney Bidwell, who retained Southall for Labour at the general election with a majority of 4,223.

Mr Colin Jordan, aged 46, national secretary of the British Movement, has been nominated as his party's prospective Parliamentary candidate for Wolverhampton NE, whose sitting member is Mrs Renée Short (Lab.).

More money call for old people

It is very pleasant to see old people being moved from dilapidated old property into beautiful modern flats. It is less pleasant when you find them sitting shivering in overcrowded houses that dare not switch the heat on."

She said that many old people were left with only about 25p a day to spend on food, after meeting bills for rent, heat, light, insurance, and clothing.

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Criminals may be forced to pay victims

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Courts may be given powers to order criminals to pay back their victims. If necessary, courts would be able to declare prisoners "criminal bankrupts."

Mr. Maude, the Home Secretary, is expected to introduce these measures when he unveils his proposals for a new Criminal Justice Bill at the Conservative Party conference in Brighton this week. Mr. Maude plans to introduce the Bill in Parliament this session.

The legislation will have two main aims. One is to provide heavier penalties for serious offences and to reduce the chances of a criminal being able to profit from his crime after serving his sentence.

The other is to reform the present patchy provision for compensating victims for their losses. This will mean introducing the principle that a criminal can be made to pay back what he has taken, in much the same way as a civil debt can be recovered—by various kinds of court orders and, if necessary, bankruptcy proceedings.

At present, the courts cannot hand back a thief's money to his victim unless it can be proved to be the actual coin or notes which were taken. The Bill may allow a criminal to be made against a criminal's future earnings.

A measure of this kind has

SACK takes life in class

By our own Reporter

Community Service Volunteers is issuing a teaching kit to help schools to relate classroom teaching to the life of the community.

Called SACK—short for School and Community Kit—it will provide teaching material and practical guidance on the kind of community work that can be undertaken in secondary schools and colleges of further and higher education.

The kits embody a mass of CSV experience from schools already engaged in community service work. The SACK kits—there will be six of them in the 1972 academic year—will include news, views, and information on what other schools are doing. They are also designed to help social workers and voluntary help organisers to coordinate their plans with schools.

They also contain digests of Acts of Parliament and official reports. The teaching material includes notes on school projects produced by teachers on the basis of their own experience.

The kits, are obtainable from the CSV Advisory Service, Tynbrook Hall, London E1, at 55p for the six.

Century score

Mrs Ellen Thomas, a resident of the Westcott Home for the Blind, Swindon, celebrated her 100th birthday yesterday.

Wilson's line 'not honest'

By our own Reporter

Mr Wilson's change in attitude over the Common Market was the "most dishonest" ever seen, Mr Jeremy Thorpe said on Saturday.

The Liberal leader told a gathering of pro-market leaders in Manchester that he did not think Mr Wilson had fooled anybody with his "appalling piece of political dishonesty."

Mr Thorpe accused Mr Wilson, Mr Callaghan and Mr Healey—"men of unshakeable faith in the Common Market last year"—of making "nauseating attacks" on the entry terms to placate Labour's left wing and protect their own positions in the hierarchy.

"Mr Wilson and Mr Heath should hold a free vote on October 28 so that Parliament can speak for the country as a whole," Mr Thorpe said. "If Labour won a general election from an anti-market platform, they would within days be sitting round the table in Brussels, and having gained a few minor face-saving points, would once again be recommending terms of entry."

Job for Robens

Lord Robens, former chairman of the National Coal Board, has been appointed a director of A&A Ltd, the fuel, distribution, transport, and engineering group whose principal interest is the British Fuel Company, in which it is in partnership with the Coal Board.

Dartmoor looks to the 1980s

By Judy Hillman

DEVON has begun preparations to equip Dartmoor for the expected rush of extra visitors in the early 1980s.

In a policy plan published today, the Dartmoor National Park Committee recommends the zoning of two large areas for quiet pursuits. Roads here would be closed to motorists.

A traffic management scheme is to be drawn up to direct visitors to the emptier picnic spots when the more well-known ones are full.

The policy plan covers such subjects as the siting of water reservoirs, mineral workings, afforestation, and the use of

national parkland by the Ministry of Defence. (One site at Willworthy was used for firing practice on 135 days last year.)

As far as water is concerned, the planners say that there are five upland reservoirs with one more under construction. "Comprehensive consideration of future extraction of water from the national park is desirable, and no reservoir should be sited in the more wild and quiet parts of the park."

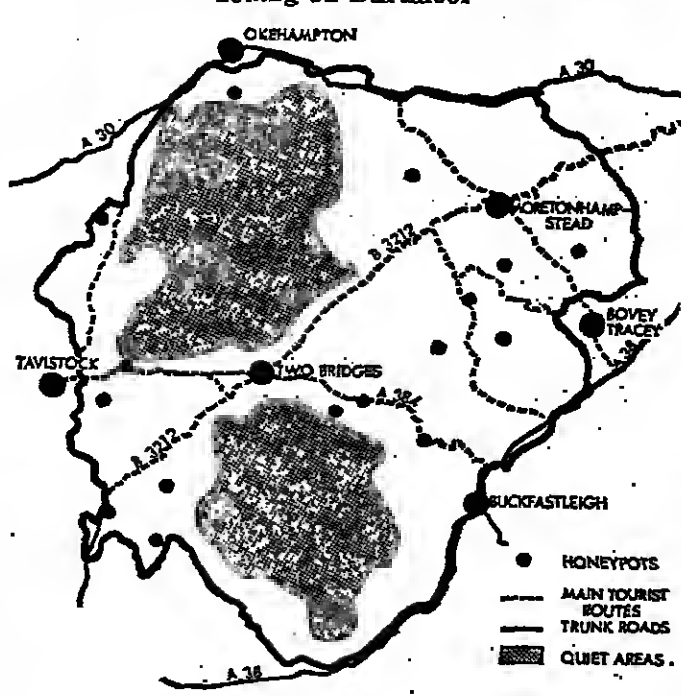
The plan makes the necessary obeisance to the possible importance of mineral workings to the local and national economy, but stresses that restoration would be essential, and conservation should come first in the quiet and conspicuous areas, and those of special character and scientific interest. It is strongly against the extension of china clay extraction in the higher areas of open moorland in the south-west.

Since the planting of fir trees and the release of land used by the army are under

review, the plan makes no direct recommendations, though it emphasises once again the undesirability of the Ministry of Defence using land in a national park.

Other measures suggested to cope with the estimated influx of 95,000 people on a peak day in 1981, about twice that in 1967, include general opposition to radio masts and overhead electricity lines on open moorland, the control of mobile sales vehicles, the creation of new footpaths, and the designation of scenic and tourist routes, on some of which caravans and buses would be banned.

BELOW: Devon County Council's proposals for zoning on Dartmoor



Sewage site for gipsies

By our own Reporter

Strong objections are being raised to Bedfordshire County Council's plan to set up a permanent gipsy camp on the site of a disused sewage farm.

The site—eight acres between Northall and Eaton Bray on the Bedfordshire-Buckinghamshire border—was used for sewage for 100 years until a few months ago. Mr Noel Lyster-Bliss, one of the objectors, says the smell is "pretty horrible."

As chairman of the Dunstable Deanery Synod he has written to Lord Sandford, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of the Environment, accusing the council of not trying to accommodate the gipsies. "They just want to contain them in a disciplinary sense," he says.

"You don't put anyone on a disused sewage farm if you want to integrate them in the community," he added, that, in its present condition, he would not allow his children to play on the site.

A spokesman for the county council said last night that £30,000 was to be spent in preparing the site and "Our medical officer is quite satisfied that there will be no hazard to health."

The spot chosen for putting the gipsies' caravans had never actually been used for sewage, he said. And the smell would soon disappear. It would be several months before there would be any chance of the site being used for anything else.

The county council's gipsy sub-committee (a division of the social services committee) has viewed about 30 sites in an attempt to find one suitable for a permanent gipsy camp.

Luton rural council, which owns the land, is also raising objections to the scheme on humanitarian and other grounds.

Drugs check at second school

Four boys have been interviewed at Northampton Grammar School by a Drugs Squad officer and two have been suspended, a police spokesman said yesterday. "The headmaster telephoned us in the first place and asked us to go to the school."

Mr H. J. C. Oliver, the headmaster, said that the school governors had decided to make no statement because police investigations were continuing. "I was announced earlier that 10 boys have been suspended from Christ's Hospital, the 'Bluecoat' school near Hove, after investigations by the headmaster, Mr David Newcome, and Hove CID into the alleged taking of cannabis and LSD."

"I am still making my own inquiries and I will, of course, report to my school governors, probably some time next week," Mr Newcome said yesterday. "Until then I cannot say anything about what decisions may be made regarding individual boys."

He said that he initiated the investigations after his own observations. "I have also spoken to all the boys' parents, who are shocked and disturbed," Mr Newcome said. The suspended boys are all 18 or 17.

The headmaster said "many other schools" were faced with a similar problem, "and it is well that investigations here were made so promptly."

Drugs had not been found on school premises, but he had found that some boys had attended a pop festival in September before the school. "I am still making my own inquiries and I will, of course, report to my school governors, probably some time next week," Mr Newcome said yesterday. "Until then I cannot say anything about what decisions may be made regarding individual boys."

Few babies for adoption

Young, childless couples, desperate for a baby, are being turned away by Britain's adoption agencies because there are not enough infants to go round.

Widespread use of the pill, the Abortion Act, and a lessening of the social stigma attached to unwed mothers have all helped to reduce the number of babies of the "right kind" available.

Miss Jane Rowe, director of the Association of British Adoption Agencies, summed it up: "There are fewer babies being born to mothers who cannot keep them and more babies being born to mothers who would not have kept them some years ago but who now find it possible."

Sadly, charitable institutions, local authority homes, and private foster mothers still have thousands of orphans nobody wants. The children are either too old, the wrong colour, or not in good health.

Miss Rowe explained: "Most young childless couples want a baby which is similar to what they think their own would have looked like if it had been born."

"Many agencies are just unable to consider anyone for a white infant of under six months. Adoption patterns are going to have to change to meet children's needs."

There were many people who were willing to accept an older child but were not fully aware of what it involved.

"People sometimes feel they can adopt a dear little orphan waif. They have in mind a nice three- or four-year-old little blonde girl. But these children are very difficult. It is a long haul sometimes to bring them

back to being normal youngsters and it can be a terrific strain."

According to Miss Rowe, the adoption situation is improving slightly for some toddlers. "It is no longer difficult to place Asian children because some people still have a kind of cultural link—that Asians are closer in their background to Europeans than African

immigrants were by no means to blame for an orphan problem," Miss Rowe emphasised. Many problems arose

from British white women having children by Asian or West Indians and not wanting to keep them.

There are 73 voluntary organisations which arrange adoptions as well as 100 local authorities. People interested in adoption should try their local authority first and then one of the Roman Catholic or Protestant Societies.

A Consumer Association booklet on how to adopt, which Miss Rowe described as "very sound," will also help couples thinking about it.

Driver is blamed

Mr. Thomas Hatherall, the driver of a passenger train which collided with another outside Glasgow Central Station, injuring two passengers, is today blamed for the accident. In his report, the inspector, Major C. F. Rose, clears the signalling system at the station.

The accident happened on October 19 last year, when a Glasgow to Gourock train, driven by Mr Hatherall, passed two signals at danger and collided with the side of a Glasgow to Ayr train. The inspector says that Mr Hatherall did not pay proper attention to the signals.

"People sometimes feel they can adopt a dear little orphan waif. They have in mind a nice three- or four-year-old little blonde girl. But these children are very difficult. It is a long haul sometimes to bring them

High speed Escort

A new Ford Escort, announced today, incorporates features from race and rally Escorts. It accelerates from 0-60 mph under 13 seconds, and has a top speed of 99 mph. It costs £940, including tax and delivery, and Ford describes the car as "low price, high performance."

The Hared wheel arches, from the rally Escort, accommodate special 5 in. wheels, taking wide radial tyres. The 1296cc engine, equipped with twin-bore carburettor, produces 82 bhp.

The YMCA is 150 years old today. Founded by a London draper's assistant in 1821, it now has 23 million members throughout the world. "We have no plan for an official celebration," said a spokesman.

Sessions post

Judge Cyril Michael Lavington has been appointed deputy chairman of Hampshire quarter sessions.



Lord Sorensen

Lord Sorensen: party loyalist

Lord Sorensen, who died on Friday, aged 80, served the Labour Party faithfully for more than fifty years. He entered the movement when he joined the Finsbury branch of the Independent Labour Party in 1908.

He was Labour member for the old West Leyton constituency from 1929 to 1931, and from 1935 to 1950, when he was elected for the new constituency of Leyton. He continued to represent it until after the general election of 1954, at which he held his seat.

He was then asked to accept a peerage and vacate the seat to make room for a by-election. But Mr Patrick Gordon Walker, then Foreign Secretary, who had lost his seat at Smethwick, might stand for re-election to the House of Commons.

Reginald Sorensen, as he then was, reluctantly agreed to give this service to his party, but Mr Gordon Walker was defeated at the by-election in 1955. (At the general election of 1958, Mr Gordon Walker won the seat back for Labour.)

He was a member of the House of Lords, Lord Sorensen was a Government Whip until April 1968, when he resigned the office at the age of 76.

Lord Sorensen was born at Highbury in 1891. He was the son of a silversmith of Danish extraction. He had an elementary school education and at the age of 14 was an errand boy. But he came under the influence of Dr R. J. Campbell, who was then a most influential preacher at the City Temple, London. Campbell released an ability

A sixth of land saved

By our Correspondent

The Countryside Commission is now being much more selective about the parts of the country which are designated areas of outstanding beauty, the chairman, Mr Jobo Cripps, said at the weekend.

One sixth of the landscape in England and Wales is now protected by being designated an area or by being a national park. He told the annual meeting of the Yorkshire North Riding branch of the Council for the Protection of Rural England at Thirsk.

"This is a significant figure and shows that protection of the landscape has now gone a very long way far as administrative machinery is concerned," he said. "But now we are arriving at the conclusion that we should concentrate more on making that machinery effective, rather than designating new areas."

Mr Cripps said that there were always requests from different parts of the country which wanted to be designated, but he said: "We are anxious to concentrate our resources on making the existing areas more meaningful than they have been up to now."

Mr Cripps said that the commission had made a "fairly good start" in providing counter attractions to relieve the pressure on popular beauty spots, which were being "irrevocably spoilt" by the large number of visitors.

Grants of £1 million had been given towards the cost of setting up 44 country parks, with grants also promised for another 36. In addition, £200,000 in grants had been approved for 38 picnic sites, with another 50 awaiting consideration.

But he said that progress on picnic sites had not been as good as the commission had expected, and he added: "We hoped that local authorities would have felt able to provide more than this number as they cost an average of only £5,000."

Island warne of critical water shortage

An urgent plea to Guernsey's 50,000 residents to save water was made at the weekend by the island water board. The board described the shortage as critical.

The Bailiff, Sir William Arnold, head of the island government—who has criticised the board for not a sooner—has asked islanders to flush their lavatories "only for solids" and to cut out "15-gallon a day luxury baths."

In a letter to the "Guernsey Evening Press" he says that the island's water supply has been taken six months ago. In the present position, the island faces severe financial losses.

This is the time when the island's water supply is at its lowest. The island's water supply is at its lowest. The island's water supply is at its lowest. The island's water supply is at its lowest. The island's water supply is at its lowest.

The board's recently appointed manager, Mr. J. H. Hest, said: "We have only about 60 million gallons in store, and the consumption has been running at three million gallons a day. Our streams are producing only 1 million gallons a day. If the present situation continued they would run out of water by next month."

He complained that a recent ban on garden hoses and car washing and pleas to save water had been ignored. "It is as if the public are saying there can

not be a shortage, because we are not rationing us. But it would be impracticable to have no alternative but to off all supplies and stand-pipes."

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Many people have told us this and we understand exactly what they mean. If you are confused when several people are talking in a room.

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مركز النجف

Culture colours child's ability

By RICHARD BOURNE,
Education Correspondent

There are no intellectual differences between Indian children in India and in Hertfordshire — and between Hertfordshire children of Indian origin and others in the county — which cannot be explained in cultural and environmental terms alone.

This is the significant conclusion—contradicting Professor Arthur Jensen's thesis of hereditary IQ differences between racial groups—of a new study backed by a grant from the Social Science Research Council. It was conducted by Dr Ramachandra Sharma, an educational psychologist employed by Hertfordshire, and began under the direction of Professor Philip Vernon, one of the leading authorities on cross-cultural studies.

Two matching groups of 10-year-old Indian immigrant children were tested—43 who had at least five years in the United Kingdom and 43 who had arrived only 12 to 30 months previously. In addition, a control group of 66 non-immigrant children in Hertfordshire was tested, and 58 children in the subcontinent were tested—29 in the Punjab and 29 in Mysore.

On every one of the measures taken there is evidence to prove that Indian children continue to improve their scores as they stay on here. Evidence was produced to establish that the most important factor responsible for this improvement is the educational experience the children get in the schools here," Dr Sharma concludes.

He adds several riders: Although both boys and girls show this kind of improvement, the boys progress faster than the girls and catch up with their English counterparts on most of the skills; Indian children lag behind in skills involving spatial relationships; and there is some indication that Indian children hit a ceiling in terms of improvement after about four years in English schools. After that, their progress depends more on individual ability and response.

Dr Sharma says children from India arrive in England lacking certain skills or with them developed up to a certain level only. These are skills which are valued here but not in the Indian culture. "They start to grow again in the enriched environment of the English schools and reach a stage not below that of native-born English children," he says.

On the basis of his study, he argues that placing a child in a special school on the basis of his Wechsler IQ performance as soon as he arrives abroad "is utterly wrong and that it is only slightly less wrong even after a year and more."

Among proposals Dr Sharma makes for future research—perhaps by bodies like the Community Relations Commission—are for a longitudinal study involving immigrant children of varied ethnic groups examined over a series of years; for a comparative study of the educational progress of groups placed in special and ordinary schools, and for research into home-school relations between English schools and immigrant parents.

Better industrial security

THE NEED for efficient industrial security increases yearly as the crime figures rise. Securing property and personnel against criminal attack is now a management responsibility of great importance.

The person ultimately responsible is not the company security officer, but the manager to whom he reports. To be certain that his company's security arrangements are of the highest standard, this manager needs to be able to audit the efficiency of current procedures. Guardian Business Services is present-

ing a one-day seminar in London on November 2 which is designed to show him how.

Industrial espionage, and the growing range of practices grouped under that heading, will be among the topics covered, together with an examination of the types of risks involved, cost-effective means of protection, and the recruitment, training, and motivation of security staff.

The seminar is not only designed for large firms, but also for smaller companies and those engaged in the transit of goods or cash.

Further details are available from The Registrar, Guardian Business Services Ltd, 27 John Street, London, W1. Tel: 01-437 7011 Ext. 324.

MORE HOME NEWS

PAGE 12

A silver lining over the Mersey

Ernest Dewhurst studies the background to the problems which have beset the port of Liverpool — and discovers promise of better days.

THE port of Liverpool has long languished under a cloud. The financial crisis in the port authority last year further drained confidence in a dockside notorious for its labour troubles.

More recently there have been almost daily returns of dockers "surplus to requirements," and a dispute, small but sharp, to mar the start of the new modernisation agreement. But new developments, marketing plans, and other brighter news suggest the port is now seeing a silver lining somewhere on the horizon.

Milestones of port history like the start of shiftworking, the expected arrival of the first ship in the new Seaforth dock in December, and other schemes, cannot go unnoticed by shippers. "This is Liverpool's year, in spite of the bad start it had with the financial crisis," a company spokesman says.

The latest issue of the company's official newspaper says the opening of its quays for trade for 22 hours a day and night under the modernisation agreement is the port's big chance to win back greatness. Teething troubles were expected — and came — with one dispute. But, the company points out, only with 240 dockers out of about 10,000.

Early last year, before the crisis came to light, Mr James Leggate, chairman of the Liverpool Port Employers' Association, said 1969 had not been a happy year, with the tonnage of general cargo substantially unchanged, and that shipowners and cargo interests who could choose preferred to send ships and cargoes through ports on which they could rely.

The board, now the company, later reported that in 1970 some 14,854 vessels used the port compared with 15,137 in 1969 and 16,056 in 1968. Of the 14,854, some 7,803 used the board's works and docks only, a decrease of 459, and the rest the river only, paying just harbour rates.

The net registered tonnage of ships using the board's docks and works in 1970 was

20.9 million, an increase of 1.6 million over 1969. Total imports and exports of cargoes were 26.8 million gross tons, slightly higher than in 1969, and compared with 28.7 million in 1966.

It is likely the latest picture will go to the stockholders in November, but the company's spokesman said: "In spite of the apparent lack of ships in number using the port, and the surpluses of dock labour on a day-to-day basis, the port has handled about 5 per cent more tonnage of cargo in the first six months of 1971 than in the same period of last year."

The number of man days lost because of industrial disputes had also been reduced by two thirds for the same period.

This had made more men available for work which tended, therefore, to show a surplus on a day-to-day basis. "There is every indication that in the closing months of this year there will be a big drop in the labour surplus as more ships come back to the port," he said. In the uncertainty of the crisis shipowners had not wanted to commit themselves, but the company was now negotiating with many companies, which could only bring in more ships and bigger tonnages of cargo.

Cargoes had also tended to arrive in bigger quantities in bigger ships, reducing the number of ships.

Discussing trends, he said the main passenger trade left Liverpool for geographical reasons although the port remained popular with some cruise operators as a good collecting centre for the North of England. The company hoped to conclude

arrangements with these in the future so that they would continue to use the port.

Liverpool had always been regarded as a major export freight port of the country and the second port in tons handled for imports, and this still applied.

Discussing the new Seaforth Dock and other developments, he said: "We believe the future lies not only in containers but, for many years to come, in general cargoes and bulk trades like oil, sugar and grain."

Probably the first arrival at Seaforth in December would be carrying refrigerated meat. The container berths would be commissioned next year, and after that the grain terminal and packaged timber accommodation. The company's new marketing division had many projects in hand, and "an awful lot of people" wanted to use the port.

"British ports tend to be far more competitive than they used to be but with our new accommodation and administration we do not fear anybody in the field of competition," he said. "We can offer the right sort of service at the right price."

Seaforth would soon go "on stream" to repay some of the huge capital investment in it, the B and L Line planned a terminal for new services to Ireland, and other developments included a new general cargo terminal for the South American trades.

The feasibility of a big Iron ore terminal in the river at Birkenhead was also being studied, and this would mean big increases in the amount of ore through the port.

Of the new working agreement which brings shiftwork

for the first time, he said it would give the dock workers a shorter working day, the employer more scope for increasing business, and the port a more intensive use of capital equipment over 22 hours instead of 10.

"I think the reputation of Merseyside is so directly linked with that of the port that once the 'new look' port begins to gain reputation this will greatly help to reduce unemployment. Industries will be attracted back to the area."

A representative of shipping interests was also optimistic about shift working. He said: "I think the new agreement can be a big attraction to shippers and importers."

He thought that Seaforth could be "the saviour of the port," which was losing some container traffic to Southampton and had lost considerable Australian container traffic to Tilbury.

The passenger trade had worsened. "Often if you go to the river at the Pierhead all you can see are the ferry boats. At one time you could see a line of regular ships for America, India, Canada, and

other countries at the Princess landing stage," he said. It was not just that the ships had gone to Southampton; but much of the traffic had been lost to the airlines.

Discussing recent surpluses of dockers, a spokesman for the Port Employers' Association said it was difficult in the dock industry to anticipate, even from day to day, how much labour would be needed. Up to a few months ago the port was constantly short of labour because the register was deliberately restricted to avoid having more men than needed when the Devlin scheme began.

"Surpluses are higher than we like, but are part of a general trend throughout the country," he said. They would remain until the trade of the country improved. "We cannot always seek to get a higher percentage of the country's total trade, but I think we stand to benefit from the fact that the present recession must pick up some time."

Mr James Gorie, Liverpool corporation's new and first industrial development officer, goes further. He is bold enough to hope that in 10 years the Mersey will be a "second European."

He says the new Seaforth dock and other developments will give the port "strong specialist advantages in competition. The Mersey Docks and Harbour Company can be expected to be rather more cautious in its properties, but the whole of Merseyside hopes for a big turn in the tide.

Strikers go back, page 12

New power point

More potential electricity consumers in the East Midlands are being asked for references before supplies are provided, because the number of bad debts has been increasing so sharply.

The East Midlands Electricity Consultative Council, which said yesterday that the matter was "causing concern," also

warned that too many people were delaying payment of accounts, and stronger measures would be taken against them. The board added: "Where references or other evidence of credit-worthiness cannot be obtained, the board is applying more rigorously its policy of seeking deposits against payment of future accounts."

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BY OUR OWN REPORT

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Beckettwise and unblooming

AIDAN HIGGINS is an Irishman of 44 years who will soon be better known for what he has done. He has published one finely wrought novel, a book of meticulous short stories, and a diary of a journey through Africa. Next year he will publish a novel which has been eight years in the making, and another which was written with his left hand while the right hand was refining the manuscript of the major work. More to the point, Penguins are interested in paperback rights. Harold Pinter will make his debut as a film director with an adaptation of his favourite novel, Higgins's "Langrishe, Go Down." Higgins is already slightly famous, but not many people know.

He is in fact a competition winner and a worldwide critical success. His stories, "Felo de Se" (1969) sold nine or 10 foreign rights, and was recommended by Beckett in Editions de Minuit. Some sales were made in Germany. "Langrishe, Go Down" (1966) won the James Tait Black Memorial Prize and the Irish Academy of Letters Award. It was a Book Society alternative choice, Guardian Book of the Month, and one of the titles on the American Book of the Month short list. About a dozen foreign rights were taken. It sold nowhere but in Germany. In France, where it was mislabeled "Shipwreck," it was hailed by "Le Monde," "Le Quinzaine Littéraire" and "L'Express" before sinking without trace. Higgins reckons his largest advance was less than £400, his royalties, regularly, nil. He notes the progress of his sales and remarks, "It goes in the world."

He talks about his work in antithetical metaphors of hope and despair. Born into a home of failing Catholic gentility near Dublin, Higgins was educated at Clongowes Wood College, where Joyce was not remembered. Higgins always thought he was a traitor who broadcast from Germany, and a Jesuit explained simply: "It's to rhyme with lice." We're not proud of him. But Higgins discovered "Portrait" and "Ulysses," and counted them great discoveries. He left school at the age of 19, and from then until his middle twenties lived often on a shilling a day cycling between Grey's, Co. Wicklow, Dublin, and Howth, eating cheese and reading in the National Library.

He spent seven years reading Joyce, and another four forcing himself not to imitate him. He damn near died through want of nourishment; his father attained the stature of a high class tramp and painted his brown shoes black; and one day on the beach at Sandymount, Higgins was the undoubted victim of a Joycean epiphany. Emerging from the sea, he saw an idiot boy, and it seemed that the boy was put there for him alone, and nobody else saw him. Later, he found himself in possession of words to encapsulate the event. Unaccountably, he was a writer. He fears it sounds something like St Paul on the road to Damascus, and he would be wary if he received such a tip these days. Apart from the boy on the beach, his inspirations have been few. Beckett, Brian Nolan, and Diana Barnes would be among them. He once wrote to Beckett, praising "Murphy" and Beckett replied with the advice: "Despair young, and never look back."

When his health broke down from spare living and potatoes, he came to England to rest his fortune from a "Walls cold storage plant, Lyons coffee factory, Ponds cosmetics, Punsford and Barstow's (Mouldings) Ltd, and sundry harsh schools of industry. He was engaged thus for several years, not as a securely documented scholar slumming for colour, but as bona fide unskilled Irish labour, and he only escaped this dismal round when he married, and joined a marionette company in which his wife was involved. He stayed with the company for four years, touring Germany, Yugoslavia, Holland, and Africa from Cape to Congo. He had settled in Johannesburg when Calder and Grove Press published "Felo de Se"—a collection which reflected the width of his travels and employments, and which also displayed the "lordly asperity" which Higgins admired as a characteristic of the best Irish writing. If "Felo de Se" is any good, he says, it is because it is full of "pictures." It is good—but for many other reasons.

"Langrishe" was written in Spain and Dublin in the early sixties, and the new novel, which will be called "Balcony of Europe," was started during three years which Higgins spent in Spain (on a retainer from John Calder), expanded while he was in Berlin on a Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst grant, continued in Munich (where the manuscript scaled 80lb.), and finished in Muswell Hill. Travel seems to be an important component of his aesthetic—not as a means of achieving the objectivity of a Joycean exile, but as a specific against the narrowness entailed by an ignorance of the world. The parallel, he suggests, would be with John Lloyd Stephens, an American antiquarian who went to tropical Honduras "with the hope rather than the expectation of finding wonders." He also quotes Bishop Berkeley's "travel in order to obtain strong images of nature," and he observes that the closed-in, self-important literature of his native land gives off a stale, spent smell. "The smell of stale heels and crusts, of homemade bread in an Irish breslin—it has its characteristic whiff. It's my own immediate past."

Neither is he a champion of the Irish school of politics. He endorses the sentiment that patriotism is "the least discerning of passions," and has no time for political fiction. "Don't quote me on

politics, the imprecise art. I look for something deeper than such surface arrangements, the superficialities, preferring those authors whose concerns are not that." His leaning is towards books that feature journeys, symbolic journeys, preparations for journeys: "Journey Without Maps," "Molloy," "The Hidden Place," Richard Ford on Spain, John Stephens on Central America, Yves Berger's "Le Sud," and various pieces by Saul Bellow. And as for style in prose writing, he dismisses it. More accurately, he claims to fight it, to stamp it out as a harmful conceit (though the manuscript of "Balcony of Europe" is said to display all the elegance of "Langrishe" in spite of his insistence on the unadorned word). In Berlin, Beckett told him that words were finished, and that he too would come round to that feeling, by and by. Writing style, that vainly, he compared to a howl about a throat cancer.

The main reason why Higgins is not better known as a mature talent, working in his prime, is that he has, after all, published only one novel. He is

such a polisher and an adjuster that he simply can't turn out sufficient material to maintain a following. According to Marion Boyars, "Balcony of Europe" was three quarters finished two years ago, but the remaining quarter consisted of a nine-inch deep manuscript containing varied conclusions and refinements from which the actual 100-odd pages had to be sifted. The required conclusion could only be arrived at after a sort of Levi-Straussian analysis of the permutations involved in his self-made myth. He was in effect, arriving at a structuralist novel.

Higgins's own explanation of his slowness is that his "fiction" (which he gives quotation marks to indicate the implied falsehood in the term) follows his own life like slug trails. "I try not to put in anything invented; it all happened. Would that make it true? I don't know. I have just tried to bring back nature—another kind of nature."

Also, the tradition out of which he writes has confused and hindered him. Joyce, he says, offers too many possibilities to the young Irish writer. For him the word is too rich, too heavily laden with potential. "So it hardly matters what the song is, so long as you're singing." And Irish writing is full of the faults of the Irish character. Generosity, in writing, becomes effusiveness; pride becomes complacency. Then comes Beckett, "the great corrective." He says "watch your steps with words." He curbs the Irish writer's exuberance, raps his knuckles.

Higgins absorbed and overcame Joycean funniness. He believed in his reaction a mode which had the merit of coupling a tough snaffle and bit with a bloody strong horse. The perfectly struck emotional tone of "Langrishe" sprang partly from the fact that the three wasted sisters from the novel were Higgins and his brothers, transmuted. It was the history of his own Ireland and his own family. The style, however, was not his own, but a synthesis of perfect models.

"I was concerned with writing a beautiful line, as a child might be concerned with making an accurate copy of an adult's longhand. A writer often does that; he finds the band that suits him, practises it, and imagines it is his own. Now, I chose to work with my own instead of other men's devices." The devices are those of a painter who makes a collage from pictures scraps after he has mastered figure drawing. "What I'm listening to now is not words in books, but the words of people, and that's a new excitement, a greater field of possibility. The old stuff seems very debilitated by comparison."

Having made no fortune from his writing, and having survived from a brave time on a diet of grants and hand-outs, Higgins says that he lives on hope and little more. "Hope? It's not very fattening," he remarks, quoting what Joyce's sister told him about the average poor Dubliner's staple diet. He also remembers what Gehan (in his early thirties) once told him: "As I get older, my hope gets less and less. We rot down to a stone." He also feels something of that. "I'm like an avocado that once had a hard skin and firm flesh, and has grown soft in the middle of the softness there's something hard and more permanent, an trying to find out what that is in me. From 20 to 30 I knew nothing at all, and the first books are about that. Now I'm going towards 50, and I've changed. Things that seemed valuable no longer seem so. What I value now is a particular kind of reality. It's clearness I'm looking for."

"Felo de Se" is a collection of scrupulously spare pictures; "Langrishe" a model of sustained lyricism; "Images of Africa" (published recently) a vivid and baldly stated notebook on the way to "Balcony of Europe," which is concerned with "things seen and judged." If a comparison has to be made, the progression is Beckettwise and unblooming. "Langrishe" was bound to the standard of the well written line, but now I'm concerned with what I see. That ideal didn't contain enough. It's too closed, and it's the word of somebody else's view of the ideal. The perfect line is like a cherry on a tree; it's a fine adornment, but it doesn't represent the strength of the growth itself.

"My writing is a question of trying to see without preconceived ideas of what I should expect to see. I'm trying to look for clarity and confusion. My own clarity—whatever it is at the middle of me. I feel great friction, all manner of possibilities. At one time I would have said I would like to put them into words. Now I don't even think of words."

He has a role to play, and there are gifted composers in the world. We have to talk with them. We're becoming a company as well as an orchestra."

The mixed-media experiments, says Petzal, are in no way related to the RPO's main artistic policy. This, more and more, will hinge around Kempe, though Petzal says the RPO wants to put on more British contemporary music as and when possible. "We aim to develop the repertoire the orchestra plays best. We find we're a big-sound orchestra: Bruckner, Mahler, Richard Strauss, Tchaikovsky. The orchestra has always had a sort of true-to-Beecham waywardness about it."

Even if you share Anthony Hopkins's revulsion at the works of Wald, even if you believe they are definitely below the belt of artistic acceptability, you come back to the material facts: an orchestra exists where an orchestra is, and it is being persuaded to help get people into concert halls; musicians are spending at least part of their time playing fine music, occasionally very well indeed; and those who believe in the tradition of symphony orchestra is a bit of a dinosaur must surely find interest in the mixed-media thing. Petzal may sometimes seem to be on the defensive. "Can we talk about our artistic policy?" he begs, after too much of Wald—but the affected weariness as he takes off his glasses and rubs his eyes shouldn't be allowed to lull you.

"I think that Sir Thomas would have been thrilled that this orchestra, which he created out of absolutely nothing, was arising in his own spirit, striving in the most independent way," declares Petzal. "The orchestra had periods in the sixties when it was fighting for survival and artistic integrity. It had no title, no management, no artistic policy. The orchestra went on playing, six months behind with their pay—this really was the Beecham spirit. Now it's comparable to the world's great orchestras. I'm sure Sir Thomas would have approved."

AIDAN HIGGINS

John Hall predicts a breakthrough in fame and fortune for the prize-laden Irish writer



Zapping Mozart

Christopher Ford reports on the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra's controversial move into pop music and rearranged classics

THE ROYAL Philharmonic Orchestra, a few years ago struggling for existence in a fashion that was as public as it was piteous, is now in such a state of optimism, not to say euphoria, that it has already booked the Fairfield Halls at Croydon for September 15, 1970, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its first concert, which was given under Sir Thomas Beecham in the old Davis Theatre nearby. The keys to this change of fortune may be found in such ambiguous phrases as "mixed-media" and "industrial sponsorship," and in the personality of the orchestra's general manager, Tom Petzal, who at 26 is scarcely a year older than the organisation he more or less controls.

Petzal is the whizz-kid in his own line, which is, he says, that of "musical business." The trouble with the musical business is that one man's realist is another man's philistine; and when Petzal recently brought in Waldo de los Rios to conduct the RPO there were those who thought a certain line had been crossed. Petzal disagrees: "All our concerts are up to the artistic level we expect of the orchestra. We'd never consider selling the classics short to attract a mass audience (Mr de los Rios, it ought to be explained to devotees of old-style conductors like Klemperer, is the person who has taken on the task of improving such sketchily-realised pieces as Mozart's G minor Symphony, K. 550. Anthony Hopkins, one of the broadest-minded experts at putting the straight stuff across to a wider audience. "Talking About Music" on Radio 3, has said of this particular version: "Why do I find this

so absolutely revolting? . . . Is it because the arrangement is so hended and brutal in its distortion of one of the world's supreme masterpieces? If corpses do turn over in their graves, Mozart's would surely writhe in anguish at anything so insensitive and vulgar."

Petzal feels that's laying it on a bit thick. "If anything Waldo's Mozart 40 was over-innocent. Putting his interpretation of the classic into a concert was well worth doing. What we have done is to draw a totally new audience, and if we can give them Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, and Mozart played by a first class orchestra we're doing our job. And how did the orchestra feel?" "They loved every minute of it." Well, "almost every minute." And Rudolf Kempe, the RPO's chief conductor? "Mr Kempe was sitting throughout the rehearsal in the Albert Hall. He was absolutely staggered. He's got the records at home. He says that next time he does Mozart 40 he'll do the Eulenberg—the standard published score—without the gutters."

Tom Petzal was reading languages at Trinity Hall when the RPO was suffering its worst. In the vacs he used to take jobs at the Edinburgh Festival and the Holland Festival as interpreter and proof-reader of programmes. He continued his own education as general manager of the Rosehill Theatre in Cumberland, went on to work for EMI and then as administrator of the Philo-

musica of London, and on January 1 last year he started with the RPO as concert manager.

The hoard used to consist only of musicians. "They were dissatisfied with the way they were running it, so they elected two businessmen, a money man, and an ideas man." These were Sydney Samuelson, managing director of Samuelson Film Services Ltd, and David Kingsley, who has done some PR for Harold Wilson. Promptly, and not surprisingly, came "Filmharmonic," projected an annual concert of film music.

The RPO has worked with rock groups, with varying degrees of success. Their projected concert with Frank Zappa and the Mothers was cancelled when the Royal Albert Hall management took against some of the gimmicks involved. "The music was good," says Petzal, "but I felt it was a great pity that the whole question of lyrics was not brought to the attention of the Albert Hall sooner. The idea of mixed-media has embraced both Waldo and film scores, and there are plans to flirt with folk and jazz."

"Behind the concept of mixed-media is industrial sponsorship," Petzal explains. "We are farther ahead than the other orchestras in recruiting sponsorship. We now have a far more commercialised policy than in the past. We have established a policy of wanting to experiment: there are many worlds—folk, pop, rock—in which the orches-

review



Seymour: Coupin Garden

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Below stairs

I WON'T say that "Upstairs, Downstairs," London Weekend's new six-part series about life in the engine-room of Edwardian high-life, is the most all-traps lurking for it. Fay Weldon's opening play had little of the drawing-room in it, but the one conversation between rising MP husband and his lady "in her own right" wife, indulged in some alliterated historical scene-setting of the sort that goes: "One morning we may wake up and all the servants will have gone for ever."

Still, if Miss Weldon were Chekhov she wouldn't be writing for the telly, and for the rest of the play her creation of life among the lower orders set a pace which the later writers in the series (a varied bunch on the face of it) will do well to maintain, building good clear characters with as good a chance as most of bringing the audience back next week but packing in a lot of life and detail.

Perhaps it is bound to come within an ace of the romantic novelette. The buxom, coo, mistress of the kitchen, the strange newcomer as under-housemaid with her perfect French accent, immaculate sewing, wild imagination and total illiteracy, the repressions of the god-fearing footman and the housemaid, both resigned to service and she doomed to spinsterhood—this is a list of characters which could be used for rolling-eyed romanticism or to explore the tensions implicit in that curiously hierarchical microcosm of much that was going on in the world outside.

On last night's showing the intention of producer and cast (with Pauline Collins in the bravura role of the new girl getting the limelight but everyone working effectively) is to play "Upstairs, Downstairs" for real, and the result could well be the sort of popular but solid entertainment that the commercial channel is somewhat desperately looking for.

COVENT GARDEN

James Kennedy

Anastasia

THE ROYAL BALLET has started in October where it left off in August—with Kenneth Macmillan's *Anastasia*. It was said that when this much abused ballet reappeared we would find it altered and shortened. Not so. The little chips which have been knocked off the block make scarcely any difference. Only the word "block" is the wrong one for it. It is big, but it is certainly not monolithic. Its incoherence in its structure are its main trouble.

Still, there it is—our national ballet's one big homemade offering over the past year and it is good to have the chance to reassess it. Things may not look quite the same the second time. I think that, if anything, Saturday's performance was even better than that first one back in July. Whatever is wrong with "Anastasia" is not the fault of Lynn Seymour, dramatic and heart-warming as only she can be in the monstrously exacting main role, or of the very dignified and sympathetic Tsarina (Beriosova) all of Anastasia's three exquisitely dancing sisters (Penney, Collier, Derman) or of the young Czarist officers, led with such virtuosity by Coleman, Wall, Adams, and particularly Dowell.

Nor is it the fault of Kchessinska (Park) and (Dowell again) the gentleman listed unflatteringly as "her partner"; they, in fact, too really do have the most impossible role required to produce a dazzling show of Maryinsky stardom against music which allows no such thing. Dowell was

as splendid as he usually is, and Park has the "attack" quality to persuade us, if anyone, that this pas de deux is warranted. The large, highly and devoted cast, in short did well.

The effect was to make what previously seemed good in *Anastasia* (roughly the first half of it) seem better, but the performers only hide the fact that this Act V, much too long and lacked dramatic choreographic development, and Act two was pretty dull and rendered bizarre rather than by the eventual impression of the ballet. Above all, there was no hiding the two basic limitations of the ballet: that Tchaikovsky's third symphonies simply cannot be the projected classical choreography which has been imposed on them, that there is an utterly distasteful break between these two social Acts, on the one hand, and other, the final Act with its elegance and its modernist manner.

One difference which I found time was that this final Act (which constituted the whole work in the originally produced by Macmillan Berlin) seemed, in itself, rather client: it may be more or less a sort of treatment of the subject, its sort it is nothing memorable, sensationalism withers fast, seemed clearer this time that, and beyond the strained relation between Tchaikovsky's two young phonies and their choreography, the ballet's "whole" was treating the tragic end of Russia in terms of strictly the almost Petipa-like, dance cannot. It is almost as though, styling ballet had been put back a few years to the type of "prodigious" "Dance" Diller and rebelled. Choreography based on sticism might well have been enough but the sort of "pure" cal idiom here used by Mac produces an unresolved clash between tragedy and frivolity.

QEH

Hugo Cole

Tortelier

IN THE CASE of Paul Tortelier, former TV reviewers know the question of much more than the played. At the Queen Elizabeth on Saturday night, the performance started as he settled himself in seat, making contact with the and with a small act, as he discovered right hole for his spike. At the start of the programme we were a little showpiece called "So (not Stockhausen's)". This of another small piece of shown at one point, he raised his h the strings, in a state of expectancy. The last notes of it personality, it was the last anyone laughed at what was small way, a perfect musical j sort of way of effecting a between music and person certainly not to be underrated. One of the results is that it personality needed to fit the began on Saturday with Frank "Ballade." An extended work iligent, imaginative, clear in st expertly written for the lost. "What did you think of the M I asked someone in the li . . . I . . . answered. I al ponal sound is not what is needed perhaps his daughter and accom Maria de la Par, was playing to (why) won't they ever shut the pi in the QEH?). In this case, the performance did not, as later perform did, give us much cause to rem the music.

Bach's unaccompanied suite was remarkable for virility and est clarity, full of minute points of entation; as unlike as possible Casals's performances with their less melodic-harmonic stream in v individual notes were of little ac with Kenneth Macmillan's abracadabra. It was said that when this much abused ballet reappeared we would find it altered and shortened. Not so. The little chips which have been knocked off the block make scarcely any difference. Only the word "block" is the wrong one for it. It is big, but it is certainly not monolithic. Its incoherence in its structure are its main trouble.

The big Chopin Sonata might be soundly better in another hall. He piano was distractingly predomina and the slow movement missed it perfect simplicity which can make one of the most moving things in t cello repertoire. Tortelier introduced his last group (Paganini's) Moti pental music (four encores) with a in and witty dissertation on the ethics transcription, perhaps to make su that the audience were properly sub for his ensuing performance of sh pieces, of a sort that most players his handling won't or can't work today. He raised the music to frivlities and technical tricks to the high level to which they can be raised. Th was a rare and delightful experience and worth whole hours of routine Beethoven, Brahms, or Bruckner.

Edward Greenfield's record review this week will appear on Wednesday

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Mary Barnes



Photocoll at 'The Divided Self'

as splendid as the Park has the ability to pay. The effect was previously seen in the better of the first. The fact that the act was too long and the choreography was rendered by the brilliant D. Laing's 'The Divided Self' no hiding the fact that the third symptom of the 'dark night of the soul' is a strange cord—sin and alienation. The act was a break in the usual pattern of the 'dark night of the soul' is a strange cord—sin and alienation. The act was a break in the usual pattern of the 'dark night of the soul' is a strange cord—sin and alienation.

One difference between Mary Barnes and her story 'A Journey through Madness' (published by MacGibbon and Kee) is that the original psychiatric case study is an odd, then thoroughly familiar way. Miss Barnes (resting after her journey in sort of treatment) is a small bare room made vivid with its sort of a 'dark night of the soul' is a strange cord—sin and alienation. The act was a break in the usual pattern of the 'dark night of the soul' is a strange cord—sin and alienation.

It is a journey towards this goal makes a moving book, combined as it is the parallel experience of the years who devoted so much of his time helping her through those years. Until the Kingsley Hall community became a reality for Dr Laing, and his associates, Mary Barnes was in the wilderness.

was terribly normal, a very child. The only thing good about school reports was my conduct. I also very sly, which I now know form of anger. My family—all guilt, terrible shame about our things were very severe.

ready, in young manhood, things to go wrong for Mary's brother. He was diagnosed as schizophrenic and committed to a mental hospital. Later, Mary—feeling trouble for herself—made efforts to get analysis. 'But I couldn't get taken that there was of me was too late.'

ary's haunting fear, at that time, 'getting lost' in the chronic ward mental hospital. She did, in fact, a short period in one such hospital, managed by dint of her own violent sanity and an extraordinarily 'receptive' psychiatrist, to pull herself out of it for the time being. Her claim that her inner self was 'too late' meant that she was not able of exposing herself once or a week to analysis and then rage on to the pavements of London, continue normally until the next moment. Once her iron control was strated she knew that her

behaviour would immediately become so 'abnormal' that she could only end in the mental hospital she dreaded. Yet all the time she became more and more sure that if only she could find a safe and tolerant harbour she could drop that control, 'go down' into madness and begin to grow again.

'That time makes me realise how terrible people feel when they're trying to conceal. I see my brother now, how stiffly he moves. I was like that too, stuck with IT, which is what I called the anger. During that time I could hardly manage to live minute by minute. I would look at other people getting upset, showing their emotions and I'd think they were ill. Dr Berke, Joe, says it's all a matter of degree. Everyone gets a bit twisted; if they're very twisted like me and they have the chance I had, they can get free and be, in the end, freer than someone less twisted. Going in a breakdown is a suffering of growth, really. Dr Laing sees it as progression. At least you're not dead all the time, as I was then.'

Mary Barnes managed, somehow, to repress her madness until Dr Laing had the building he needed, Kingsley Hall in the East End of London. There, in her own little room, she was at last able to let go that lethal control. There she quite literally became an infant regressed below the level of speech and began the long journey through childhood into adulthood again.

'When I was first down in the baby stage and whenever I wasn't too frightened to allow people to come close they would help me stay in bed by getting my body into the fetal position. And when my anger was very great, Joe would not talk but put me into bed and leave me uncovered and cold, kind of freezing the anger out of me. I had no drugs throughout and nothing was suppressed, everything was lived through. You could never do this in ordinary circumstances, it's a very

disciplined thing, rather akin to the religious life. It demands a submission of will and religious people always say this is the most difficult thing. Also it must be done in a community, there's a security involved in group work, help given and shared.'

During these years, Dr Joe Berke was Mary Barnes's lifeline. In the beginning he cared for her as the newborn infant she often was: washing her, dressing her, bottle-feeding her, playing and loving and being angry with her. Later, he had to begin breaking off some of the furious dependency she had on him. The whole of childhood growth was enacted between this young doctor and the woman/baby in her forties and to call it a full-time job is to make a huge understatement. Yet Mary Barnes, through sometimes intense suffering and fear, contributed too in her immense trust in Dr Joe.

'The whole thing hinges on trust. If you're smashed, as I was, the most difficult thing is to trust and it is the one thing you must do. And when you do, nothing but good seems to come out of it. Joe would sometimes say to me that he thought he'd made some mistake with me and I'd say Joe, you have made no mistakes. I know Joe could heal my brother but Peter is not able, yet, to offer that trust.'

If Dr Laing, Dr Berke, Kingsley Hall had not come into Mary's life she is convinced she would already have been in the chronic ward of a mental hospital for something like eighteen years. As it is, Mary Barnes is a shapely, pretty woman, author of a fascinating book and a painter already into her third London exhibition (at Claude Gull Books, 481 Oxford Street). Now that Kingsley Hall has closed down, she looks forward to the new community presently being sought by the Arbour Association, where she will go to live again and try to help others starting their own journey through madness.

Porn poser

BOTH 'OH! CALCUTTA!' and 'The Dirtiest Show in Town' have been running in London for some time. Both shows contain nudity, four-letter words and graphic simulations of sexual intercourse and both opened to a furor of criticism, for and against. 'Shameless' cried one lobby. 'Innocent' cried the other. You paid your money and you took your choice. Both theatres continue to fill with coach loads of tourists and working men's clubs up from the North. Lord Longford goes in and walks out.

But, though there is something rotten in the state of both shows, it will give little fuel to the anti-porn brigade, whose definition of obscenity covers such limited ground, has such odd priorities. The first thing rotten is that actors and actresses are being more or less ruthlessly exploited for the ego-building and profit (all right, call it creativity) of writers, directors and backers. Peter Plouvier of Equity, the actors' union, feels very strongly about this question.

'The vast majority of actors are unemployed at any time and anyone who can't pay his grocery bill is in a position to look at a script of this sort and say anything much else than that he thinks it has artistic validity. In the face of chronic and desperate unemployment it's nonsense to say actors are free to decide about a part. With this in mind, a particular scene in Kenneth Tynan's 'Oh! Calcutta!' gains overtones of double blackmail. An actress is required to kneel with her bare bottom towards the audience. As an accompaniment to this spectacle we are given a philosophical speech about freedom. We are told that this girl is an actress, we are given her

name, we are informed that she is free to leave the stage, bring an immediate end to her own humiliation, without any form of repercussion. Night after night, that actress does not leave the stage. It may be that she sees her behaviour as 'professional'—you take on a job, you do that job. But has anyone not too busy taking in the profits back stage even reflected on the invisible spectre of unemployment that may keep that actress on her knees and make a mockery of so-called freedom?

Peter Plouvier confirms what I have myself heard, that on 'Oh! Calcutta!' at least, there has been an unusually high rate of absenteeism. Louis Negin plays the male lead in the 'Dirtiest Show' and has, after six months, just handed in his notice. 'I've never been off in any show before, wherever I was, whatever I felt. I've been off five times in this show. Believe me, going backstage is like visiting a hospital ward, you pop your head into each cubicle and there's someone with some new physical complaint. When the American cast was here, I don't think any audience saw the same cast, they were off and on like yo-yos and that's something unheard of for actors. Someone was always walking off, having the vapors or a throat problem or something. One becomes sick, you feel the show is dirty, you have guilt for being in it and your punishment is your illness. I mean one actor wants to ask for a raise, just to buy his pills.'

On the practical side, Peter Plouvier at Equity has had actors come to him about what he calls 'the more mundane problems inherent in this sort of show.' 'It's bloody cold, to start with, a great big stage in winter, if you're romping about nude one minute and standing still the next. The illness clauses in contracts are pretty bad and there's very little in the way of illness pay. We've got a meeting fixed up now

to deal not only with physical conditions like heating but also to try and get some agreement on illness pay.'

But the real crunch to the anti-porn people comes in the way some actors and actresses are affected in their private lives by appearing in such shows. Louis Negin confirms this with his own experience.

'A show like this doesn't make you run off into the street and attack someone. What it does is turn you off sex completely. Initially, perhaps, it is erotic, one wants to join an orgy or something. But after you've been really saturated—well, I, for one, became impotent for a while and that's nothing unusual. A boy left the show in New York for the same reason and Madeline La Roux, who was part of the American cast, has said in print that it completely ruined her sex life. People say to me, you know, what is so-and-so's body like in the show and I don't have a clue, I never look. It's an experience anyone who feels sexually frustrated should go through. This show is going to run a long time—why don't psychiatrists with frustrated patients send in their names and they could take over every six months. That long with the show and they'd go back into the omnium.'

Barrie Shore, who plays one of the characters in the 'Dirtiest Show,' relieved her own feelings recently with a poem upon the saga of the show. I quote a few verses.

And it came to pass that the house was divided against itself: for one member waxed fat and was filled with sloth; and one member got sick of the bones and could not move; one was smote under the fifth rib and he liked it not; one took unto herself a husband saying, It is better to marry than to burn.

One member, who was comely, lustred after women, and they rejected him so that he was made to cry out in a loud voice: one became enamoured of his own body so that he was blinded by its beauty; one became so strong that she forbore not the weak but did scorn at them; another waxed arrogant, saying, I am TOM reincarnated, and she divided herself from the rest; one said, by our fruits shall ye know us; yet she bore forth no fruit.

But there is, for Mr Negin at least, a happier ending. Apart from his new play, based on the poem of Stevie Smith, in the last week of October he and Charles Dunlop, theatrical designer, are opening their new Prop Shop in Old Church Street, Chelsea. 'An actor has to have something to fall back on. As my mother says, I've had more dinner-times than I've had dinners.'

The Prop Shop will have an upstairs gallery selling original paintings of costume and theatre design by Nico Georgiades, Dierdre Clancy's Lear (now at the Royal Court), Michael Anna's 'Royal Hunt of the Sun' and many others. Down below a wonderful land of props dazzles the eye, some from productions, some commissioned from prop people who long to do original work and fill in times of unemployment. There are elaborate face masks and plaster heads, heavy brass roses, intricate wreath mirrors, coverable 'Hamlet' shirts and other costumes, Ghenghis Khan-type fur crowns.



IT SEEMS that the bouncing cheque is becoming more than ever, part of the country's financial landscape. Last week a London restaurateur was seen brandishing a sheaf of returned cheques which, he said, had been supported by banker's cards when they were made out to him. Another sign of the times is that a couple of months ago Cheque Indemnity Limited, an organisation set up to insure retail outlets against bounced cheques, went bust with a deficiency of nearly £500,000.

So it may well be that the cheque-book is fast approaching obsolescence. Many stores and garages will not accept a cheque without the backing of a banker's card and if cards are to be disregarded what will be instead? One Check-out Scout has attempted to pay by cheque identifying herself by everything from her passport to her income tax demand. No joy. Even the old driving licence standby is pretty useless since almost anybody can get a provisional licence in any name for £1 and a 20-min wait at County Hall.

On the banker's card issue, the banks themselves cannot understand it. Provided that the signatures match up and the card has not been notified as stolen, they all say there should be no problem with the cheques at all. 'If anyone persistently overdrafts on his banker's card,' says the Midland, 'We'd take it away from him.' Provided, of course, that anyone would acknowledge them initially.

HOW MUCH is a pint of milk? At its lowest (Ministry of Agriculture regulation price) it is 51p. At its highest it may be as much as 12p if you buy it from a vending machine. Vending machines have been decentralised and generally adjusted to take four new pence (the old ones took a sixpence), in exchange for which you get a half pint of milk—or maybe a third depending on the dairy operating the machine. Whichever way you look at it, the customer is paying anything from 21p to 63p more than he would for the bottled stuff delivered to the door.

The discrepancy exists because the Ministry of Agriculture allows dairies to make a 'reasonable charge' for packaging and as Express Dairy put it, the vending machines need maintaining. A Unigate spokesman said that they'd never be able to get away with an unreasonable charge because the Ministry seemed to have their boys sitting on every vending machine looking for exorbitant prices. The normal price restrictions are lifted, too, when it comes to the catering industry. Indeed, there is a story which is now part of the Milk Marketing Board's cultural heritage and relates how, at an annual meeting in a London hotel year or so ago, the Board's chairman was charged 10s for a glass of milk.

GOLDEN WONDER Crisps Ltd., which make 10 million packets of crisps a week, has been in a bit of trouble with the Weights and Measures people over



CHECKOUT

edited by Elisabeth Dunn

the past year or so. The company has been convicted at least twenty-one times (that's nearly once a fortnight) for selling underweight packets of crisps—sometimes as much as 40 per cent short.

The curious thing is that the Weights and Measures inspectors seem to fall over themselves to find explanations for the shortfall. For a start, the sheer volume of business makes spot checking unreliable unless you check an awful lot of spots. Crisps, in the nature of things, are difficult to weigh being light and relatively large and they don't programme neatly into electronic measuring controls. (Checkout wondered, if the Weights and Measures people have the sort of equipment that can weigh the ink on a piece of paper, why couldn't private industry improve its controls but was told that to see the factory is to understand all.)

Thirdly, the inspectors maintain that Golden Wonder is not convicted proportionately any more frequently than any other crisp manufacturer; it's just that since they make more crisps, they make more mistakes and get caught more often. Also other makes tend to be sold in pubs and cafes and eaten on the spot: Golden Wonder is more often sold to the housewife who takes the packet home and gives it the once-over on the kitchen scales.

When Checkout called Golden Wonder, the company couldn't find anybody to make a statement, but with

spokesmen like the Weights and Measures lads, who needs statements?

A WEEK OR SO AGO, a harmless, mild owner-occupier received from the Diners Club a seductive letter informing him that he was a preferred applicant. He was reasonably assumed, meant that the Club wanted him to join it. Happy and flattered, as he was supposed to be, he wrote back accepting his preference. A few days later the Club sent him a cool note saying that his application had been refused. Hurt and insulted, he rang up and was told simply that the membership committee, which never disclosed its reasons, had rejected his application and there was no more to be said.

The procedure seems to have gone awry somewhere on the original mailing list. This is drawn up for the Diners Club by a firm specialising in mailing lists and their selection is based on the rateable value of the prospective member's property. The Diners Club says it doesn't necessarily follow that your credit matches your rateable value. 'You are a preferred applicant in that the application is processed faster than it would be in normal circumstances,' said a Club spokesman. 'But it does say "preferred applicant," not "preferred member."'

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The Santa Claus syndrome

This weekend is an oasis in a desert of political oratory. It stretches as far as the mind can conceive—from the moment when Chairman Miki launched his comrades in the Labour Party last Monday until the blessed relief when the Prime Minister sinks in a sea of applauding Conservatives next Saturday. To write this is not to succumb to the disillusionment of which Mr Roy Jenkins gave warning last week. In face of all provocation, we remain totally illusioned: about the importance of politics, about its interest, and about the general good intentions of those who practise the art of government.

A danger is now emerging, however, to which the oratorical excesses of October contribute. It is that the public will conclude that political promises are so fragile that they are not fit to be accepted into the living-room. The Government has been reviewing at Chequers how its performance measures up to election promises. Indeed, Mr Heath's administration has had something of an obsession with its check-list of promises, and the Tory representatives at Brighton this week will probably be regaled with reminders of how much has been done.

But there can be no doubt which were the promises that won the election for Mr Heath—those on prices and unemployment. The voters punished Mr Wilson for failing to solve Britain's chronic economic difficulties, as Labour had promised, and rewarded Mr Heath and his colleagues for promising to do so by different methods. The Conservatives have made much of the argument that their election manifesto was a programme for a whole Parliament. But can anyone deny that the public was led to believe that Conservative policies would have a more swift and beneficial effect on prices and unemployment than in practice they have had?

Though the performance of an Opposition is less important than that of the Government, Labour's departure from previous policy positions is also worrying. The Common Market is the most obvious example, and however much ex-Ministers may point to the small type they will not succeed

in erasing the public impression that Labour changed its mind when it became politically expedient—or at least when it seemed so. The changes of mind on incomes policy and relations with the unions, both in and out of office, are also fresh in people's minds. Future Labour policy on Northern Ireland is watched with anxiety.

Will the day ever come when party leaders confront their own followers and the public with unpalatable truths? When, for example, will Labour's platform spokesman reply to a debate on old age pensions thus: "I agree with the comrade who said that the selfishness of Tory policies has harmed our old people, and I hope he agrees with me that those unions which have grabbed all they can get and as pushed prices up have harmed the pensioners also"? Or when will a Conservative Minister say: "The representative who blamed our economic inefficiency on Whitehall interference has a point, and the Government are seeking to put that right, but another factor in inefficiency is the residual 'old boy' network in appointments to industrial management, of which this gathering shows such a deplorable number of examples"? (Or perhaps just a shade more politely than that.)

Parties are understandably slow to criticise the groups from which their active supporters come. But the time may be here when they have to look in a more careful way at those who vote for them, but never come to Brighton or Blackpool. Post-war elections have largely been won or lost on the record of the outgoing government, and a sharp exploitation of the maxim that "nobody votes against Santa Claus." But what if the Tory and Labour records become too similarly depressing, at least in non-solution of the economic problem? And what if the voters show they no longer believe in Santa Claus or his promises? The time might then have come for greater honesty with the public: on how much or how little is possible, and what it will cost them in money and effort. That would be the beginning of a new period of political education in Britain, and the party which discovered the trick first might be richly rewarded.

Lord Eccles's tax-gatherers

If the Government has its way, there are now less than three months left of free admission to the national museums and art galleries. January 1, 1972, was the date when admission charges were to start. But some things have changed since this mean little tax was included in the mini-budget of last October. It now looks as though the charge is more likely to be 20p than 10p, once allowance has been made for promised exemptions. Not only arithmetically but morally that doubles the original objections, for a charge of that order will really be a deterrent to the less well off.

Another change is a rumoured weakening of the will to resist among the trustees of the museums and galleries who are being required to impose the charge. But to counterbalance this is a growing awareness that the Government is on extremely shaky ground in trying to impose a charge which is in effect a tax (because the proceeds are to go to the Exchequer) without going through the normal parliamentary procedure of including it with other taxation measures in a Finance Bill. What right has a board of trustees to act as the agent of the Exchequer in this way? Does it not amount to taxation without representation, merely on the

say-so of Lord Eccles or Mrs Thatcher? Could the trustees be challenged in the courts?

Fortunately there are enough people about determined to ask such awkward questions, among them Mr Andrew Faulds, MP, Labour's boisterous spokesman on the arts, and the officers of National Heritage. This ought to stiffen the nerve of the trustees. At present the Government has no power to impose admission charges, and if the trustees are baying their arms twisted they should resist. If they give in, they will on their own responsibility be acting as tax collectors for the Government.

The most recent National Gallery report said: "We took steps at a very early stage to inform the Government that we did not approve of the principle of admission charges and considered that the introduction of such charges was a retrograde decision. We have always regarded the practice of free access to the permanent collection of great works of art as one of the elements of public policy of which we might all be proud, regardless of party. We feel that it constitutes an amenity, on all fours with free access to public libraries, and parks and scenes of natural beauty. . . . Nothing that has occurred since has caused us to change that view." Since that was written nothing has occurred to weaken its force.

The right help for Sadat

President Sadat of Egypt has an unusually difficult set of tasks to perform during his visit to Moscow. He goes at a time when Arab-Soviet relations badly need improvement and greater mutual confidence. He goes also to find out what the Soviet Union is prepared to do about the end-of-year limit he has set, for a peaceful or military solution in the Middle East. Mr Sadat will also probably point out that Egypt and the Soviet Union need each other and have a 15-year treaty to prove it. But these roles will be hard to combine. For the moment the Soviet Union is the source of arms, while the United States, by contrast, is the source of peace proposals and the letter box for Arab-Israeli exchanges.

Egypt has never been inhibited by the size of its debt to the Soviet Union. Nasser used to regard it as a point in Egypt's bargaining favour—and this reasoning appears to continue. President Sadat may use this to coax a more aggressive stance out of the Soviet Union—in political terms as well as through the provision of arms. Egypt is determined to bring the superpowers more closely into the conflict.

Previously when Egypt has been in a tight squeeze the Soviet Union has responded with more arms. But it should guard against doing so this time, because of the likelihood that the United States would counter with a further delivery of arms to Israel. There is every indication that the Soviet Union would discourage any Samson-like moves by Egypt to pull the temple

down about its ears, and the superpowers into the wreckage too. Cairo should remember that Moscow and Washington are pursuing détente elsewhere with some success. A deadlocked Middle East could find itself on a quiet shelf gathering dust unless some movement towards peace can be made. And such a deadlock would work to Israel's advantage on the ceasefire lines.

The meetings at the United Nations provide some hope. The main participants in the Middle East conflict have all delivered themselves of many-pointed plans. The important facts are that the United States is still in business with an interim settlement over the Suez Canal, and that ideas are being exchanged. To the unchanged basic demands of Egypt for the return of all its territory, and of Israel for security, has been added this critical problem: how is an interim settlement to be linked with a final settlement based on resolution 242?

This is what minds should be concentrated on now. It will pay Israel in this connection to regard Sadat as the best and most flexible president that Egypt has had and to take seriously the offers of international backing and support for its own formidable security arrangements. But Egypt should bear in mind a scale correlating the extent of Israel's withdrawal with the threat Israel feels this brings to its security. The most helpful message Sadat could bring back from Moscow would be support for a restrained method of bridging this gap between interim and total settlement.

A COUNTRY DIARY

KESWICK: There are many old roads and tracks in Britain but, for me, two old roads stand out, especially stand out. The great Berkshire Ridgeway which goes east from near Avebury along the chalk downs has been a highway since, at least, Neolithic times. It is peppered with "monuments," megaliths, barrows and forts, and for 2,000 years the White Horse of Uffington (a legendary Celtic beast) has faced out across the Vale to which it has given its name. The Ridgeway seemed almost deserted one morning last week. There were no walkers, and it was left to hares, goldfinches and some unobtrusive partridges. The sun was partly hidden by mist so the colours were muted—the pale gold of cut cornfields, dark ploughed land and, where the last of the stubbles were burning, a smudge of blue smoke drifted across the green fields and the green elms of the Vale. The only strong colours were mustard, shining, to the east and, nearer, a line of scarlet poppies with, at my feet, a tapestry of late flowers—small scabious, felwort, rock-rose and yellow-wort. The second way is very different. It is a narrow lane, some of it stone-walled, riding along the ridge between the Keswick and the Naddle valleys and passing the Castlerigg stone circle which is, surely, partly the reason for the lane's existence. This is harder, more uncompromising land with high mountains about it—but the circle is no less impressive, in its way, than the White Horse. But see it under a full moon, as recently, and everything is changed. The last hare-bells are dimmed to almost white, curlews call over the fells and all things, mountains, valleys and the circle itself, are washed by an other-worldly silver—timeless and serene.

ENID J. WILSON

TANZANIA, one of the poorest countries, has still acquired a reputation for progressive socialism. RICHARD GOTT, in Dar-es-Salaam, begins a three-part report.

NYERERE

... the driving force

ONLY about a dozen countries in the world are poorer than Tanzania. Of these, only Burma and Somalia have officially set themselves the task of building "socialism"—however strangely they may define it. Developing countries with a more recognisably Socialist philosophy are much higher up the gross national product league table: North Korea has three times Tanzania's GNP per head; Cuba four times. Even North Vietnam's peasants are worth \$20 a year more than their Tanzanian counterparts.

Tanzania, with an annual per capita income of only \$80, is therefore trying to do what no country so poor has ever really attempted before. It is navigating in uncharted waters. To say that Tanzania is unprepared for the task it has set itself would be an absurd understatement. Resources, manpower, even ideology, are lacking or underdeveloped.

There are advantages, of course, as Mao realised when he described the Chinese people as "poor and blank." On a blank sheet of paper free from any mark, he wrote, "the freshest and most beautiful characters can be written." But the drawbacks of trying to develop a Socialist society in a backward country are manifold and daunting. How do you mobilise the masses? How do you prevent the pitifully small number of cadres from becoming corrupted by their relative advantage over the rest of the population? And where are "Socialists" to come from?

Whatever Britain may or may not have done before granting Tanganyika independence in December, 1961, it did not prepare the ground for socialism.

Yet, in spite of these serious disadvantages, Tanzania has acquired for itself over the past decade a reputation for being the most progressive country in Africa. Rootless Socialists from all over the world seem to barge in on Dar-es-Salaam, and I have long since given up being surprised at greeting friends here last seen in Hanoi or Havana.

Is Tanzania's fame solely due to its championing of liberation movements in southern Africa and in Indo-China? And even if this were true, how would one explain Tanzania's steady drift to the Left, when virtually all her neighbours—Kenya, Uganda, Congo Kinshasa, and Malawi among them—have moved the other way?

Some reasons can readily be given. The collapse of sisal prices in the mid-1960's—once Tanzania's principal export—coupled with lack of enthusiasm on the part of foreign private investors, effectively prevented Tanzania from following the capitalist path to development laid down in pre-independence Kenya and faithfully pursued there by President Kenyatta and Tom Mboya.

The revolution in Zanzibar in January, 1964, and the subsequent union of Zanzibar and Tanganyika, brought a necessary and welcome injection of Socialist talent into government and administration, including such radical figures as Abdul Rahman Babu—once the scourge of the British in pre-independence Zanzibar. It would be wrong, however, to suggest that the Zanzibari influx initiated a move to the Left; rather it helped sustain and strengthen the Leftist tendencies that already existed.

The presence of the freedom fighter in Tanzania—most of the principal African liberation movements have their headquarters in Dar-es-Salaam—has had an impact, though more difficult to measure. The fierce ideological squabbles of the past decade have now been resolved, but they have left movements like the Angolan MPLA and the Mozambican Frelimo with a distinctive political commitment that is much easier to identify than that of the Tanganyika African National Union—the only party in mainland Tanzania.

Then, the construction of the railway to Zambia, financed by the Chinese and built with their help, has had a dramatic effect in allowing the Tanzanians to take a more open-minded attitude towards Chinese socialism than they might otherwise have done. The works of Mao circulate freely—in English and Swahili—his plithier remarks are often quoted favourably in parlia-

ment and the press, and in general Tanzania appears to have got over the anti-communist indoctrination inherent in the colonial educational system rather swifter than the Thoughts of Mao is an offence punishable by a prison sentence.

Yet these reasons for Tanzania's leftward progress ignore the single most important factor—the character and personality of Julius Nyerere himself. Endowed with a fierce streak of Christian morality, coupled with a certain measure of traditional paternalism allied to an acute and restless intelligence, Nyerere stands head and shoulders above all other African politicians, both in intellect and in political skill. He is Tanzania's single most valuable asset.

Though he always manages to give a plausible imitation of a man enjoying himself, Nyerere often seems to be obsessed by the feeling that he is working against time.

Though the apparently all-powerful president of a one-party state, Nyerere is no dictator. Like Mao, he prefers to rule from behind, often appearing anxious not to intervene. He is concerned not so much by the centralisation of power and the possibility of its perversion, as by the inhibiting effect it has on other centres of action.

Nyerere's over-riding contribution to Tanzania and to Africa has been the development of an ideology that is meaningful, relevant, and Socialist. He does not claim to be a Marxist, but it is not difficult to place his ideas fairly exactly at the spot where Catholic radicalism joins up with Maoism. He appears to distrust orthodox Communists chiefly on the grounds that they try to impose ideological formulae on to a situation about which they are almost totally ignorant. The contribution of Marx and Lenin—let alone Brezhnev—to an understand-

TOMORROW: Paying a price for underdevelopment

ing of the problems of Africa leaves much to be desired. Nyerere has therefore had to construct a reality of African poverty and backwardness. The "Arusha Declaration" of 1967 and writings on rural development and on education are the revolutionary documents come out of Africa in the past decade—and they are already beginning to have an impact beyond Tanzania itself.

Any coincidence between ideas of Nyerere and those of Mao Tse-tung is purely accidental, but it would be foolish to ignore the similarities. Both emphasise the paramountcy of the masses and the need to allow them to find their own solutions to the problems that face them. But Nyerere's principal concern seems to date back to an earlier pre-socialist era. The search for socialism, he believes, cannot be divorced from the search for equality.

The search is still very much in progress. No one imagines that equality will come overnight. But it is important to get across to the masses that an improvement in the standard of living will not come while 50 per cent of school children have no schooling at all, 30 per cent of Tanzanian children die before they are five.

A start was made with the Arusha Declaration which stated clearly that no government or party leader should hold shares or directorships in private companies, or receive two salaries or own houses for rent. In addition the upper income groups suffer both from the high direct taxation and from the severe tax on luxury goods. For a considerable time too, there has been a freeze on salaries at the top.

We think it is admirable for poor African states to practise self-denial, but while political party in Britain would insist that its leaders should have only one salary—and small one at that.

The generation of those for whom independence was a chance to make the quick buck, the European seemed to be making is fast fading. The Arusha Declaration and subsequent Socialist formulations have been received with a degree of acceptance that would be almost unthinkable elsewhere in Africa, where habits and attitudes etched in the colonial era have proved much more difficult to eradicate.

Temptation to be resisted

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—Norman Atkinson (Letters October 8) and I have been through too many lobbies together in defence of the whip and contrary to our own written undertaking when we became MPs for either of us to hurl rocks through our respective windows. Indeed, I remember lying back from my constituency solely to vote for his motion on Vietnam.

But more illuminating was the occasion on which Norman and thirty or so colleagues so outraged the loyalists that the batches came out. Eight of us went to the Chief Whip to make it clear that to us, tolerance in the party was more important than any individual issue. The Chief Whip agreed and the party became adult under that regime.

Now that Norman together

with Ian Mikardo and Michael Foot find themselves in the role of the hatchet men perhaps they will pause for a moment to consider their actions. They may have Roy Jenkins' head and they are welcome to mine on the Common Market issue. But what happens the week after when we may be opposing Jim Callaghan's line on Northern Ireland to which Michael Foot collectively subscribes?

If the Labour Party is to be credible, and people are not to be disillusioned with politicians who are prepared to disavow their word for the sake of short-term expediency, then it will have to remain the tolerant party it has been since 1964. It is a pity that those who strained the patience of their less tolerant colleagues for so long should act in the same way on the one issue where they command a majority.

By their action they have

Refutation, underpinned at a stroke

Sir,—With the Treasury's latest foreign exchange controls (Guardian, October 7) tending, in the reported words of the German Economics Minister, to add more "pollution" to the already "dirty" floating system of exchange rates, this is perhaps the time to resuscitate Mr John Davies's still-born proposal last May for selective cuts in tariffs.

Besides preventing the pound from getting ideas above its station in the long run, this would, at a stroke, underpin the

Government's refutation policy without running the risk of aided inflation (or leaving most of the anti-inflationary work to the—now distinctly more optimistic—CBI); give indirect aid to UK exporters; provide a nuptial taste of EEC conjugal bliss; and, not least in the present context, set an example which others, to the earlier easement of the world's monetary ills, might be encouraged to follow.—Yours faithfully,

W. Grey,
12 Arden Road,
London, N3.

Role of Transport House . . .

Sir,—In Saturday's Guardian, Mr Keith Harper, I am sure unintentionally, totally misrepresented my views on the rôle of Transport House in Labour policy-making. (Mr Mikardo, when he made his highly personalised criticism on the same subject at Brighton last Sunday week was, I feel sure, equally innocent of any wish to distort or misrepresent.)

Perhaps I could set the record straight. In my Birmingham speech from which these legends have stemmed, I drew attention to the serious lack of detailed work on new policies for a future Labour Government. "True," I said, "Transport House performs heroically with very limited resources. It has only a fraction of the resources of the Tory Central Office—a cry echoed by every responsible officer of the Party in recent days."

Who should be responsible for doing this detailed work? "The most natural possibility, of course, is Transport House, which is already doing some of the work. But . . . we gather from the recent broadcast by

Ian Mikardo that the Party desperately needs a great deal more money to improve its organisation and propaganda. Can it hope on top of this to get additional funds to finance a greatly increased research effort? I devoutly hope so."

But if it cannot, then rather than the work should not be done, I proposed a possible Centre for Labour Studies, controlled by and responsible to the Party, but able to tap additional financial resources. However, my basic argument has now been endorsed by the Brighton conference, which heard not only the plans to increase the Party's income (though still inadequately) but also Mr Wilson's strong and explicit commitment of the Party to a year of intensive work on new policy formation.

Next year's conference will show whether, as I hope, this work has been well done. Meanwhile Party officers should be less touchy and defensive when other members of the Party show themselves deeply concerned for the success of the next Labour Government.—Yours faithfully,

Anthony Crosland,
House of Commons.

With thanks

Sir—I for one am grateful to the Pakistan press, counsel (October 9) for reminding me that I had not sent off Oxford's appeal to my MP, which I have now done, and no doubt other readers turned to page five of your issue of October 4 to find the form and to deal with it.

Why should Mr Geymour present against this plea for a political solution? Does Pakistan then prefer a military one?—Yours sincerely,
(Rev) L. G. Farmer,
Putney Methodist Church,
London, SW 15.

The Economist

In this issue:

Brighton Conferences
—the real crisis in the Labour Party!
—concessions for the Tory right?

Anglo-Dutch Steel?
—the fifth article on key industries.

An authoritative view for people who must be better informed.

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Business leaders of Japan and Europe to discuss freer trade

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Top business leaders from eleven European countries are to meet 40 leading Japanese industrialists in Brussels later this month in a specially convened meeting, to discuss the prospects for trade liberalisation.

The meeting—one of the biggest of its kind ever arranged—is between the top employers' organisations in the six Common Market countries, the applicant

Customs worried over expenses

The possibility of businessmen "fiddling" their expense allowances is worrying Customs and Excise officials in their talks with British industry on the introduction of value-added tax.

VAT—a sales tax levied at each stage of production and passed on to the consumer—becomes law in the United Kingdom in 1973.

The tax men are having talks with the Confederation of British Industry to iron out problems. The Confederation feels the Customs men are planning to disallow too many legitimate business expenses because they think some might be used for both work and pleasure.

The CBI believes this will take away the whole of the "neutrality" of the VAT system, which is designed to add no cost to production and affect only the consumer.

If legitimate business expenses are not allowable under VAT, indirect taxes will have to be brought into the picture and this adds to administration and cost.

The CBI also told the tax men that it is concerned about the way that the new system might affect companies' cash positions. VAT has to be collected from firms first as they add value to a product, and is related only as they sell the article, so cash positions can be hit.

The CBI wants longer than three months for firms to be able to pay the tax so that their cash flow is not badly affected.

The third main point the CBI is concerned about is the effect of double taxation. This would hit firms who had already paid purchase tax during the transition period and then later had to pay VAT on stock as well.

The CBI feels that even if the Exchequer were to make a loss it would be in Britain's best interest for them to see that adequate relief were given.

Otherwise there might be a running down of stocks before VAT came in with its automatic loss to the Exchequer. The CBI continues its talks with the Customs and Excise before the introduction of the VAT Bill this autumn. It made its points in a letter to its members by way of a progress report on the talks.

Gas profit slumps to £2M

The annual report of the Gas Council to be published later this week is expected to show a profit of around £2 millions compared with £13.7 millions last year.

The reason for the decline in profits is similar to that put forward by other nationalised concerns for their poor performance last year—a combination of inflation and the Government's refusal to allow the council to increase its prices by as much as it wanted as early as it wanted.

Although in the circumstances the Gas Council can be thankful for making any surplus its profits this year will be well below the level needed to meet its statutory target of a seven per cent return on net assets in the five years ending 1973/74. Last year's profits of £13.7 millions represented a 6.5 per cent return on capital.

The Gas Council's application to increase prices last year was delayed four months by the Government and was eventually implemented in January this year.

ENGINEERING COMPANIES REQUIRED

Expanding Public Company based in the Midlands wishes to acquire companies making annual profit in excess of £50,000 per annum, subject only to tax. For those who wish to amalgamate and yet still control their own business, this is an opportunity to discuss the matter in the strictest confidence with the Chairman. Tel 190 THE GUARDIAN, 164 Old Bailey, London, EC4A 3DF.

AN ELECTRICAL wholesale distributor, with a record of steadily rising profits, a further rise on the cards from £158,000 to over £200,000 due to be announced and the prospect of doubling this figure to £400,000 within two years, would easily justify being rated on its industry's average price earnings multiple of 161.

Yet this week's Growth Fund selection languishes at 26p to stand on a multiple of only 84 on the figures which will be announced at the end of this month, or on a prospective multiple of only 4.3 on the profits which the group looks capable of achieving within the next couple of years.

All it needs for the shares to rocket up and reduce this rating disparity is a change of name on the part of the company and a little less reticence in letting investors know exactly what the company does.

Anyone (apart perhaps from Welsh investors) looking at Nantyglo and Blaenau Estates could be forgiven for rejecting it as yet another of those little rubal of a company. In fact it used to own surface rights over 1,000 acres in Monmouthshire, but earlier this year it sold out its final property interest there for £51,000 (although the book value had been written down to nil).

It diversified many years ago and virtually all the profits now come from Whitworth Electric Co, a subsidiary which carries on the business of wholesale electrical distributors of electrical components with depots in London, Portsmouth, Bourne, Reigate, Farnham in

the meeting was fixed. The original agenda, consisting of the problems of international trade and the enlarged EEC—will obviously be overshadowed by the Japanese reaction to the US surcharge.

For the Japanese the Brussels meeting will provide a first-hand opportunity for businessmen to sound out European views on what action they ought to take in the light of the Nixon measures. At the same time European businessmen are likely to point out that they do not reject the diversion of exports of steel, motor cars and consumer goods from the US market to Europe, especially at a time when many of these industries are in cyclical decline in Europe.

As this stage participants are not expecting anything dramatic to emerge from the meeting, but it could at least prepare the way for a further more substantial meeting in the New Year. The meeting will be held on October 26, but will be preceded by a working meeting at technical level. Afterwards a small group of Japanese industrialists are expected to visit Britain.

BDC makes bid for H. R. Paul

British Dredging Company is making an offer to acquire 86.2 per cent of the issued share capital in H. R. Paul and Sons, being the balance not already owned.

The principal asset of H. R. Paul is its 49.9 per cent interest in the issued share capital of Pauls Federated Merchants

Further growth

Mr B. R. Clack, chairman of the Brooks Group, forecasts further growth in the current year in his annual report with the full accounts.

With the Conservative Party conference meeting in Brighton on Wednesday, the City will not have far to look for optimistic interpretations of the Government's economic policy so far, and no doubt even more optimistic predictions of how it is likely to develop.

Moreover with stores and consumer goods industries heavily represented in the week's list of company results, there should be some evidence to back up the propaganda.

Perhaps the Treasury's economic assessment and the provisional I.P.S. figures for September due on Wednesday will also offer investors some encouragement.

Both Marks and Spencer—

selling no won a historic price earnings multiple of almost 31 and British Home Stores (historic multiple 28) will have to produce impressive interim results tomorrow and Thursday respectively if they are to come up to expectations. There have already been murmurings in the City that M and S shares will be left with a hangover when the figures appear but this is nothing unusual for the group analysts have been saying for years that the shares are overvalued. Both firms are on record earlier in the year to the effect that trading has been going well.

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tion policy. From being a manufacturer and wholesaler Ellis went into retail shops within the same scheme.

As a wholesaler the needed to keep expensive rooms often in prime sites, including London's and, whereas the change shops-within-stores has up capital in the same way.

It may therefore be in the coming years to be of surplus properties, as the funds raised to boost still further on the trading scheme.

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All this firm needs now is recognition

Growth Fund: By John Coyne

Surrey, High Wycombe, Poole and Stood.

This is virtually all the business consists of, plus of course the cash raised from the property sales.

So it is as such a business that we really have to consider the company as an investment material. Profits over the past four years have steadily risen from £108,000 to £158,000 for 1970, and aided by the opening of a new branch at Poole in Dorset the group looks like reporting profits over £200,000 for the year to end September last.

Further ahead the group has the proceeds of its property sales, plus retained earnings to expand further, and I gather that, subject to the normal absence of exceptional circumstances, the group should be able to push profits up to the £400,000 mark within a further two years.

It's fairly clear then what needs to happen. If the company changes its name to, say, Whitworth Electric Holdings, made further scrip issuing by writing up the share's nominal

value from their present 5p a share to say 10p (there would still be a healthy surplus of reserves) and publicised the group's change of activities and image, then the shares could be expected to double virtually overnight.

Thereafter with skilful handling the price could push steadily ahead, for even at 52p, the prospective p/e is indicated as no more than 3.6. Properly managed there is no reason why the shares should not be recorded a multiple of 15 or more, which would ultimately leave the price above the 100p mark.

Well, is there any chance of all this happening? Very much so, I would say, for an activist is already at work. Indeed, it was his activities in the market that alerted me to the situation. Over the past month or so I believe something over 250,000 shares have changed hands and the shares have risen from their normal 15-20p range to their current 28p.

I traced the buyer to one of the City's most active merchant banks, although the buyer

emphasised to me that he was dealing on a personal basis and not on behalf of the bank. The situation was too small to interest the bank, but too attractive to pass up. His intention is simply to attend the next annual meeting as a large shareholder, and press for at least a change of name.

Indeed, a change of name is probably all that is needed, for it is clear from the trading record that the group enjoys a very astute management, and if investors could immediately recognise the group as an electrical wholesaler they would soon rate it accordingly.

Meanwhile the deceptive name holds out exciting opportunities for shrewd investors, and it is probably worth chasing the shares up to 50p or more in the short term. I have added 2,000 to the Growth Fund portfolio at an all in cost of 532p.

The rest of the portfolio has shared in the past week's market upswing and three dividends worth just over £50, net of income tax, has added a further 11p to the total.

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THIS WEEK

Plenty of optimism ahead for the stock markets

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CITY COMMENT

SCOTT COMMISSION

Door-to-door controversy

THERE HAVE been some cryptic, not to say uncharitable, remarks passed about those two August institutions, the Law Society and the Institute of Chartered Accountants, following publication of their evidence to the Government committee headed by Sir Hilary Scott, investigating unit linked life assurance and property bonds.

Sir Hilary himself is a partner at one of the City's most influential law firms, Slaughter and May, as well as being a director of Equity and Law, the life assurance firm which quit the LOA recently on the issue of commission payments to insurance brokers and sales agents.

In fact it is the Law Society's and the ICA's evidence on the selling of unit linked policies which has sparked off the controversy. Both bodies come independently to the same conclusion, namely that door-to-door selling of these forms of life assurance should be banned since they are in essence close to securities (that is investments) than to life assurance policies.

There are no prizes for guessing who has been upset by the recommendation. The unit linked insurance companies, who are now a substantial and very rapidly growing part of the life assurance market, have based their success very largely on the expert use of outdoor sales agents and naturally resent the idea that outdoor sales should be stopped.

What is not so widely appreciated is that the Law Society and the Institute of Chartered Accountants have an axe to grind and are far from being independent observers of the life assurance scene. A very large number of their members earn not insubstantial commissions from selling life assurance policies. The expansion of outdoor sales forces is no doubt eating into this business.

The Consumer Council, in its report on life assurance last week, did not enthuse about the quality of the service which part-time sales agents such as solicitors and accountants give to their clients when it comes to recommending life assurance policies.

And there are, it seems, some life offices taking a similar view. They are paying solicitors and accountants lower rates of com-

mission than insurance brokers, on the grounds that in so complicated a market as life assurance a part-time agent simply cannot provide a comprehensive service.

There is also the point which M and C, the unit trust group, made in its evidence to the Scott Commission. There is widespread abuse of the commission system. Some agents prefer to sell only those policies which pay the best commission rather than acquaint themselves with the products which best suit their clients.

The crucial assumption in the argument is whether you can say that a unit linked policy is an investment while a conventional with-profits endowment policy is not. If the answer would now argue that both the benefits offered by the policies, and their structure, make the two species of life assurance indistinguishable. Accepting this view cuts the ground from the Law Society's and the accountants' case for banning door-to-door sales of unit linked policies.

On the other hand it is clear from some of the evidence submitted by the unit linked industry that they would like to eliminate the accountant and solicitor as insurance agent. The suggestion that life assurance salesmen should be licensed, and only full-time employees of the life assurance industry should qualify for a licence would do just that. With a foot in both camps Sir Hilary could be a nice judge of the controversy.

MYSON GROUP

No comfort for holders

A STATEMENT on the resignation of Mr Wilfred Airey from the main board of the Myson Group is expected soon. He will not discuss the reasons at this stage, but shareholders can hardly take any comfort from the fact that he has sold 50,000 shares.

The very success of Myson's principal subsidiary, Hullrad, of which Mr Airey is managing director, has turned out to be a cause of some concern to the group's shareholders. Mr Airey has a contract which pays him £10,000 a year plus 1 per cent of pre-tax profit.

In our note last week we sug-

gested that as he is listed in the report as earning between £17,500 and £20,000 a year, Hullrad made at least £750,000 profit. It is hard to see, however, that this figure could be inflated by pension and life assurance benefits.

But when Mr Airey was asked about his income, he said that if the benefits were added his earnings would be in excess of £20,000. One must therefore presume that Hullrad made at least £750,000 profit.

Two conclusions follow. The first is that the Myson board has made a remarkably successful acquisition for Hullrad, only cost £2.1 millions. But secondly there has been a serious deterioration in the profitability of the remainder of the group which is not fully apparent from the annual report.

After taking off Hullrad's minimum contribution of £750,000, Myson is left with a profit of £147,000 compared with the figure of £215,138 achieved in the previous year. This is a serious setback.

But Myson also acquired the Reside companies last year. Assuming that they did not improve on their 1970 profit of £41,000 last year, this leaves the profit of the old Myson interests at £106,000—less than half the 1970 figure.

This is a situation that demands attention, particularly as the radiator industry could see a price cutting which would knock back Hullrad's profit.

DEREK CROUCH

Open cast profitability

DEREK CROUCH (Contractors) today's new issue—a company operating under contract to the National Coal Board and is one of the biggest independent producers of coal in the country. Apart from 1968, profits have risen consistently over the past 10 years from £82,000 to £945,000.

Around 75 per cent of group profits come from open cast mining, and Crouch's profit record is certainly impressive in the light of the ups and downs of Britain's coal industry. Coal production in the UK reached its lowest level this century in 1967-8, but Crouch still managed to increase its profits.

At the same time the group's issue appears politically to be

timed perfectly. Currently demand for coal exceeds production and the NCB's 1971 annual report shows that it made a profit of £8.3 millions over operating costs and a loss of nearly £22 millions on deep mined coal.

It is hardly likely that the present Government would cut back on open cast mining and even if there were a coal surplus it might prefer to reduce production from the unprofitable deep mines which are a great deal more labour intensive.

The rest of Crouch's profits come from a construction company with a decidedly queasy record, earthmoving, civil engineering, and franchises for the sale of engineering and mining equipments.

For the current year the company is forecasting a 16 per cent increase in profits to £1.1 millions pre-tax. This leaves the shares at the offer for sale price of 80p on a prospective price earnings ratio of 11.3 and a dividend yield of 5 per cent.

The company is offering just 20 per cent of its shares to the public and the issue is not to raise new money. The chairman, Mr Derek Crouch, and the group's four institutional shareholders, the Prudential Assurance, General Consolidated Investment Trust, the Public and General Holdings, and City and International Trust, are all selling a part of their holdings.

Hill Samuel, the merchant bank which is managing the issue and which has an indirect interest in Crouch through General Consolidated and City and International Trust, explain that the group has had to close to the market since it could no longer operate under close company law.

The NCB reports that at the moment it needs all the coal it can get. This looks good for Crouch but as a long term investment it could bring a great many anxieties with a noisy environment lobby, mining problems, and uncertain demand.

BEER PRICES

Pulling an average punch

BOTH WHITBREAD and Courage have now confirmed that they are considering making selective price increases over the next few months. This poses

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

SHAREHOLDERS' GUARDIAN

A MARKET ANALYSIS SERVICE INCLUDING
CAPITALISATION AND NET ASSET VALUE

IN THIS NEW once-a-week statistical breakdown of 1,000 companies, exclusively prepared for the Guardian by Exchange Telegraph computer, the price quoted is the official closing price on Friday, in pence. The price-earnings ratio is based on the last full year's figures, except where there is an official company forecast for the current year.

The dividend rate is also either the historic payment or an official forecast, except in the following cases: where there has been an increase in the interim to "reduce the disparity between interim and final payments," an unchanged total is assumed. Where there is no qualification from the chairman or where the advice is that an increase in the total dividend is expected, an unchanged final is assumed and added with the increased interim payment. In the event of a cut in the interim payment, the rate of the final dividend has been scaled down proportionately in arriving at the dividend rate shown. If the interim is passed, no figure will be given. In the event of the resumption of payments without any firm official forecast, a "Final" will be assumed whether or not the chairman intimates the possibility of a final to follow. Bonus payments will be included in the rate where they are regularly paid, i.e. paid for at least two successive years.

The market capitalisation taken in the value of all classes of equity capital. The final column shows net assets per share in new pence. This is calculated on the tangible assets shown in the balance sheet, with adjustments where official and realistic up-to-date valuations are shown in the footnotes to the accounts. Footnote investments, for instance, would be taken at their market value rather than the cost price shown in the balance sheet, and where directors put a firm valuation of property surpluses, this too would be taken into account.

Where no realistic asset position can be given, such as in the case of banks and insurance firms with inner reserves, or some mining companies, no figure will be shown.

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BANKS & DISCOUNT HOUSES

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Barclays Bank	120	12.0	2.5	1.5	5.0	4,000	44
Bank of England	110	11.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	3,500	40
Bank of Scotland	100	10.0	1.5	0.8	3.0	3,000	35
Bank of Ireland	90	9.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	2,500	30
Bank of Montreal	80	8.0	0.8	0.4	1.5	2,000	25
Bank of America	70	7.0	0.6	0.3	1.0	1,500	20
Bank of New York	60	6.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	1,000	15
Bank of Tokyo	50	5.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	800	12
Bank of China	40	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	600	10
Bank of India	30	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	400	8
Bank of Japan	20	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	200	4

BREWERIES

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Guinness	120	12.0	2.5	1.5	5.0	4,000	44
Carlsberg	110	11.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	3,500	40
Beck's	100	10.0	1.5	0.8	3.0	3,000	35
Heineken	90	9.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	2,500	30
Asahi	80	8.0	0.8	0.4	1.5	2,000	25
Daewoo	70	7.0	0.6	0.3	1.0	1,500	20
Sankey	60	6.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	1,000	15
Yokohama	50	5.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	800	12
Daikin	40	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	600	10
Daewoo	30	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	400	8

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
British Airways	120	12.0	2.5	1.5	5.0	4,000	44
British Petroleum	110	11.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	3,500	40
British Telecom	100	10.0	1.5	0.8	3.0	3,000	35
British Steel	90	9.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	2,500	30
British Overseas Airways	80	8.0	0.8	0.4	1.5	2,000	25
British Airways	70	7.0	0.6	0.3	1.0	1,500	20
British Airways	60	6.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	1,000	15
British Airways	50	5.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	800	12
British Airways	40	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	600	10
British Airways	30	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	400	8

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Amalgamated	120	12.0	2.5	1.5	5.0	4,000	44
Amalgamated	110	11.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	3,500	40
Amalgamated	100	10.0	1.5	0.8	3.0	3,000	35
Amalgamated	90	9.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	2,500	30
Amalgamated	80	8.0	0.8	0.4	1.5	2,000	25
Amalgamated	70	7.0	0.6	0.3	1.0	1,500	20
Amalgamated	60	6.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	1,000	15
Amalgamated	50	5.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	800	12
Amalgamated	40	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	600	10
Amalgamated	30	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	400	8

INSURANCE

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Avon	120	12.0	2.5	1.5	5.0	4,000	44
Avon	110	11.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	3,500	40
Avon	100	10.0	1.5	0.8	3.0	3,000	35
Avon	90	9.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	2,500	30
Avon	80	8.0	0.8	0.4	1.5	2,000	25
Avon	70	7.0	0.6	0.3	1.0	1,500	20
Avon	60	6.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	1,000	15
Avon	50	5.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	800	12
Avon	40	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	600	10
Avon	30	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	400	8

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Avon	120	12.0	2.5	1.5	5.0	4,000	44
Avon	110	11.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	3,500	40
Avon	100	10.0	1.5	0.8	3.0	3,000	35
Avon	90	9.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	2,500	30
Avon	80	8.0	0.8	0.4	1.5	2,000	25
Avon	70	7.0	0.6	0.3	1.0	1,500	20
Avon	60	6.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	1,000	15
Avon	50	5.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	800	12
Avon	40	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	600	10
Avon	30	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	400	8

MINING

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Avon	120	12.0	2.5	1.5	5.0	4,000	44
Avon	110	11.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	3,500	40
Avon	100	10.0	1.5	0.8	3.0	3,000	35
Avon	90	9.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	2,500	30
Avon	80	8.0	0.8	0.4	1.5	2,000	25
Avon	70	7.0	0.6	0.3	1.0	1,500	20
Avon	60	6.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	1,000	15
Avon	50	5.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	800	12
Avon	40	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	600	10
Avon	30	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	400	8

OIL

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Avon	120	12.0	2.5	1.5	5.0	4,000	44
Avon	110	11.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	3,500	40
Avon	100	10.0	1.5	0.8	3.0	3,000	35
Avon	90	9.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	2,500	30
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Avon	30	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	400	8

PROPERTY

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Avon	120	12.0	2.5	1.5	5.0	4,000	44
Avon	110	11.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	3,500	40
Avon	100	10.0	1.5	0.8	3.0	3,000	35
Avon	90	9.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	2,500	30
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Avon	40	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	600	10
Avon	30	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	400	8

RUBBER

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Avon	120	12.0	2.5	1.5	5.0	4,000	44
Avon	110	11.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	3,500	40
Avon	100	10.0	1.5	0.8	3.0	3,000	35
Avon	90	9.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	2,500	30
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Avon	50	5.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	800	12
Avon	40	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	600	10
Avon	30	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	400	8

SHIPPING

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap '000	Net Asset Value
Avon	120	12.0	2.5	1.5	5.0	4,000	44
Avon	110	11.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	3,500	40
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PROSPERITY

England off to Basle tonight witness apprehension about Chivers

By ALBERT BARHAM

and go into the
with Switzerland in
Wednesday in the
of the qualifying
of the European
ships less well
than at any time
(since) Alf Ramsey began
organising them.

to fault of the Football
who had every oppor-
to allow Sir Alf to
the best League team
practice match for
against the Irish
the age—but they
give club commit-
ment.

England won the World
1966 and were last
to reach the final
of the World Cup.

the holders, are the
to qualify for the
finals of the European
championship.

By beating
Poland 4-0 in the
first round, England
now have an unassail-
able nine points from
three matches.

have completed their
group, and are the
highest placed team
in the final round.

England look almost
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weekend players, just as Malta
were denigrated as one of
Spanish waltzers. Performances
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the nervousness of England's
quality. It borders upon stupidity
to underestimate opponents; the
Swiss report a national
upsurge for the game and they
have won all four of their group
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Louis Menzer, now 57, is their
coach. He admits that the one
match the Swiss have been
against is this match against the
English on Wednesday. It has
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Basle in early evening. Of the
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Bank, who has a slight back
injury, and John Radford
(bruised thigh) have needed
treatment.

Terry Neill, the manager of
Northern Ireland, is hoping
that George Best will be fit
against Russia in Belfast. He
received severe blows against
Huddersfield on Saturday and
one, a kick on the calf muscle,
caused it to stiffen. He had
fractured his right ankle and
of Arsenal will be alongside
each other.

Because of the troubled state
of Ulster the match is being
qualified now, after their defeat
in Moscow by a penalty goal,
Ireland must to beat the Rus-
sians and hope they then lose
to Spain before Ireland take on
the Spanish in Belfast. It seems
a tall order. Even so the Rus-
sians will be without two key
defenders—Mamman, who scored
the penalty in Moscow, and
Matyevchenko.

Tommy Docherty, who manages
Scotland for the remainder
of their qualifying matches,
has all his men fit for the game
against Portugal except Munro
(Wales) who is replaced by
Young (Aberdeen). Docherty
was manager of Porto for a
period, so he should know the
ways of Portugal.

Scotland's strength is the com-
bination of their midfield trio
of Jorgie, Baskies and Simoes.
Scottish supporters, too, will be
able to pay tribute to Kessie-
dave Brown, who has a psycho-
logical job on his hands. He
must convince his Welsh
side that they can win all
three of their remaining
matches in their group.

They beat Finland in Cardiff
and Czechoslovakia and Ruma-
nia away there would be a
chance of a quarter-final.

They should certainly win on
Wednesday. They won the
cup against a depleted team in
Kiel and at their best men: Ron Davies
has been advised to rest for
another week and Wynn Davies
had a long rest, the chief of
the team.

John Toshack came on
as substitute for Liverpool on
Saturday and was able to report
the key match is that between
Yugoslavia, leaders with seven
points from four matches, and
East Germany in Belgrade on
October 15.

In Group Seven, Holland was
yesterday caused an upset to East
Germany, beating them 2-1.
Rotterdam. It is the only damage
Holland can inflict for their last
game against Luxembourg, the
bottom country in the group. View
the key match is that between
Yugoslavia, leaders with seven
points from four matches, and
East Germany in Belgrade on
October 15.

Francis plays a
£¼ million game

By JOHN SAMUEL: QPR 1, Birmingham 0

If Rodney Marsh is worth
£150,000, what can be said of
Francis, eight years his junior
at 38? Gordon Jago, the
Queen's Park Rangers manager,
made no secret of his admiration
for Francis. "Let's take
personalities," he said rather
refreshingly. "Garland is a
very good player, but if he is
worth £100,000 then Francis
must be worth way over
£200,000. Look what he made
out of nothing today. A superb
player—and all his career in
front of him."

The accolade of a foe worth
recording and an interesting
commentary on today's soccer
values, but no doubt Mr Jago
was able to offer it with an
easier heart than his team's
important victory and the crucial
goal coming from Marsh, who has
recently experienced a lean
period.

Rangers had to win to stay with
the leading pack, which almost
certainly will be tearing one
another apart in the Football
League Cup. No outstanding
side seems to be emerging in the
Second Division, nothing to com-
pare with Derby County of three
seasons ago anyway.

Birmingham's challenge looked
slightly less sophisticated than
Rangers in that their goalkeeping
was less than stellar. They
were laying on no defence
from one man, or boy, more
correctly, Rangers are now subtly
changing Marsh's role so that
he is laying on no defence
for others or acting as a decoy.
It would be a more convincing
strategy still if the ace were
supported by one or two slightly
higher cards, but Mr Jago's round
of three First Division clubs

recently has brought him no
success.

Both clubs on Saturday swarmed
back in defence at the first sign
of danger, and here again
Rangers held a slight advantage
over Birmingham. The defence
was more solid than Hynd,
whose marking might be kindly
described as zonal, and Venables
a better organiser in midfield
than Campbell.

Campbell has played many
better games than this and Page
performed more strongly for
Liverpool than he did for
Birmingham. The first 20 minutes
was spry, inventive
goal and challenging. Rangers
goal came after only five minutes
when they had a good run
on the right but was forced into
touch. From the throw-in Busby
got in his centre, the ball ran
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caused it to stiffen. He had
fractured his right ankle and
of Arsenal will be alongside
each other.

Because of the troubled state
of Ulster the match is being
qualified now, after their defeat
in Moscow by a penalty goal,
Ireland must to beat the Rus-
sians and hope they then lose
to Spain before Ireland take on
the Spanish in Belfast. It seems
a tall order. Even so the Rus-
sians will be without two key
defenders—Mamman, who scored
the penalty in Moscow, and
Matyevchenko.

Tommy Docherty, who manages
Scotland for the remainder
of their qualifying matches,
has all his men fit for the game
against Portugal except Munro
(Wales) who is replaced by
Young (Aberdeen). Docherty
was manager of Porto for a
period, so he should know the
ways of Portugal.

Scotland's strength is the com-
bination of their midfield trio
of Jorgie, Baskies and Simoes.
Scottish supporters, too, will be
able to pay tribute to Kessie-
dave Brown, who has a psycho-
logical job on his hands. He
must convince his Welsh
side that they can win all
three of their remaining
matches in their group.

They beat Finland in Cardiff
and Czechoslovakia and Ruma-
nia away there would be a
chance of a quarter-final.

They should certainly win on
Wednesday. They won the
cup against a depleted team in
Kiel and at their best men: Ron Davies
has been advised to rest for
another week and Wynn Davies
had a long rest, the chief of
the team.

John Toshack came on
as substitute for Liverpool on
Saturday and was able to report
the key match is that between
Yugoslavia, leaders with seven
points from four matches, and
East Germany in Belgrade on
October 15.

In Group Seven, Holland was
yesterday caused an upset to East
Germany, beating them 2-1.
Rotterdam. It is the only damage
Holland can inflict for their last
game against Luxembourg, the
bottom country in the group. View
the key match is that between
Yugoslavia, leaders with seven
points from four matches, and
East Germany in Belgrade on
October 15.

Francis plays a
£¼ million game

By JOHN SAMUEL: QPR 1, Birmingham 0

If Rodney Marsh is worth
£150,000, what can be said of
Francis, eight years his junior
at 38? Gordon Jago, the
Queen's Park Rangers manager,
made no secret of his admiration
for Francis. "Let's take
personalities," he said rather
refreshingly. "Garland is a
very good player, but if he is
worth £100,000 then Francis
must be worth way over
£200,000. Look what he made
out of nothing today. A superb
player—and all his career in
front of him."

The accolade of a foe worth
recording and an interesting
commentary on today's soccer
values, but no doubt Mr Jago
was able to offer it with an
easier heart than his team's
important victory and the crucial
goal coming from Marsh, who has
recently experienced a lean
period.

Rangers had to win to stay with
the leading pack, which almost
certainly will be tearing one
another apart in the Football
League Cup. No outstanding
side seems to be emerging in the
Second Division, nothing to com-
pare with Derby County of three
seasons ago anyway.

Birmingham's challenge looked
slightly less sophisticated than
Rangers in that their goalkeeping
was less than stellar. They
were laying on no defence
from one man, or boy, more
correctly, Rangers are now subtly
changing Marsh's role so that
he is laying on no defence
for others or acting as a decoy.
It would be a more convincing
strategy still if the ace were
supported by one or two slightly
higher cards, but Mr Jago's round
of three First Division clubs

recently has brought him no
success.

Both clubs on Saturday swarmed
back in defence at the first sign
of danger, and here again
Rangers held a slight advantage
over Birmingham. The defence
was more solid than Hynd,
whose marking might be kindly
described as zonal, and Venables
a better organiser in midfield
than Campbell.

Campbell has played many
better games than this and Page
performed more strongly for
Liverpool than he did for
Birmingham. The first 20 minutes
was spry, inventive
goal and challenging. Rangers
goal came after only five minutes
when they had a good run
on the right but was forced into
touch. From the throw-in Busby
got in his centre, the ball ran
easier than his team's
important victory and the crucial
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Armstrong scores Arsenal's third goal against Newcastle

Macdonald forces Arsenal to retreat in haste

Arsenal 4, Newcastle Utd 2

Anyone less gently than the
present hierarchy at High-
bury would have blustered the
hides of Arsenal on Saturday,
even though they have now won
five of their last six First Division
matches. Perhaps a quiet
appraisal of the situation by
Bertie Mee will cure what
seems fast to be becoming a
nasty habit of taking things too
easily too soon. Coasting along,
four goals ahead of Newcastle
with eight minutes to go,
Arsenal were suddenly made to
scramble rather untidily to pre-
vent Macdonald and Tudor
bringing the scores almost level.

As in the League Cup match
against Newcastle at Highbury
last Wednesday, Newcastle were
at the point of being dismissed
as 4-0 losers when the combina-
tion of Arsenal's laxness and
their own spirit caused a match
to be rather than a rout. But
for the grace of Wilsoe and
a fractional error of trajectory
Newcastle might well have
ended the match on a high note.
"They surprised us," said Macdonald.
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Macdonald, burly, bandy and
with an indomitable spirit, scored
both Newcastle's goals in the last
few minutes which only goes
to show what can happen when
he gets full support from Hibbert
and Dixon with Tudor, Henderson
and Young aiding and abetting
them in taking on Arsenal's
defence.

Arsenal made this game all the
more infuriating for their sup-
porters by the manner in which
they turned movements of great
footballing quality on and off the
field into a farce. They had George,
yesterday celebrated his 21st
birthday, cheekily and casually
creating space and hitting a shot
which was saved by a brilliant
position and reflexes, helped add to
the confusion of Newcastle.

Newcastle had good reason to
be furious with themselves. They
gave away two silly goals in the
first quarter of an hour. The
first was scored by Graham after
Ray Tinker brought in an end
of a barrage of shots.

Albert Barham
Arsenal: Wilson, Rice, Nelson, Mc-
Lennock, Simpson, George, Armstrong,
Kenny, Graham.
Newcastle: Hibbert, Dixon, Tudor,
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Referee:—W. J. Gow (Swansea).

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By IAN AITKEN

ICI in dispute over coding of gelignite

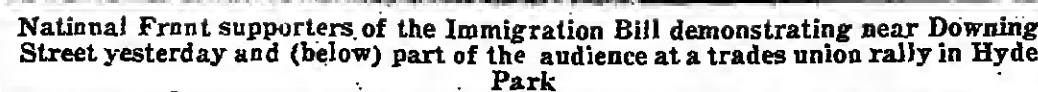
By SIMON HOGGART

The peace groups, including the local United Nations Association and FACE (Protestant and Catholic Encounter) have also organised a "petition for sanity" which they say has 23,000 signatures. Many from people living in the troubled area.

The army announced yesterday that a large quantity of materials for making bombs had been found in Belfast searches over the weekend, but they declined to say in which areas. The find included 200 detonators, 300 fuses, several pounds of explosive mixture, six incendiary devices, and some relay switches.

A voluntary force of Scottish Orangemen, said to be many hundred strong, is standing by to go to Northern Ireland to take up arms against the terrorists of the IRA.

1



By JOHN O'CALLAGH

A WC in memorian

They would be more than the conventional stained glass windows, marble slabs and plaques bearing inscriptions, says the Rev. Lloyd-James, vicar of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Portslade, Sussex.

From ADAM RAPHAEL

Washington, October 16

350,000 Pentagon grant, while
meanwhile over the "Washington
on Post's" disclosure that that
prime purpose of the supposed
medically project was to
determine the cadation effects
on troops in the battlefield after
in exchange of tactical nuclear
weapons. Senator Edward
Kennedy, whose health commi-
tee is to open hearings on the
experiment next month, has
written to the Defence Secre-
tary, Mr Laird, calling for a
new report.

London "experiment" claim

page 5

AROUND THE WORLD

[illegible]

A strong SW airstream from the British Isles. There will be showers or longer periods of rain in most districts, although in the SE areas may remain mostly dry. Temperatures will be generally near the seasonal normal. Winds will be strong to gale force in the N and W.

[illegible]

Belfast blast fails to match pattern of IRA

By PETER HILDREW

The army announced yesterday that a large quantity of materials for making bombs had been found in Belfast searches over the weekend, but they declined to say in which areas. The find included 200 detonators, 300 fuses, several pounds of explosive mixture, six incendiary devices, and some relay switches.

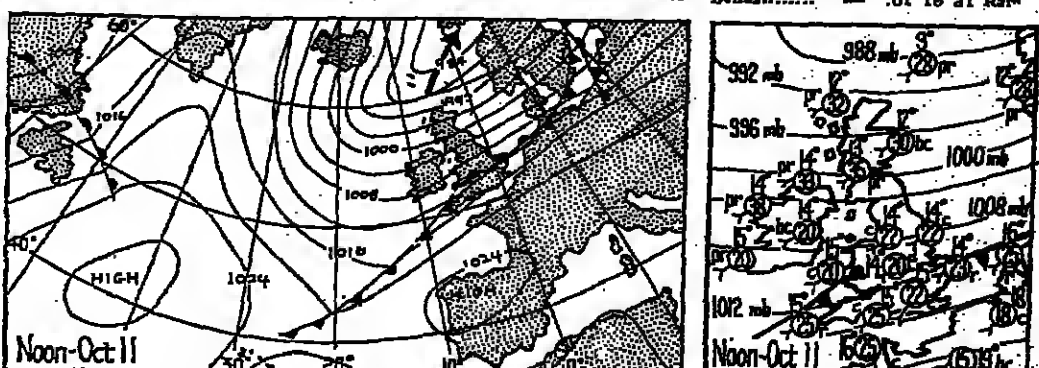
A voluntary force of Scottish Orangemen, said to be many hundred strong, is standing by to go to Northern Ireland to take up arms against the terrorists of the IRA.

1

STOP PRESS

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Warm front. Cold front. Occluded front. Tornadoes are drawn for every four millibars. Arrows on the smaller map show wind direction; figures in circles show wind speed. Figures outside circles show temperature. Letters show expected weather as follows: b, blue sky; c, half-clouded; c, cloudy; o, overcast; f, fog; d, drizzle; h, hail; m, mist; r, rain; s, snow; th, thunderstorm; p, shower. Arrows on the larger map show direction of movement.

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